

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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FORMER NATO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

AUL51306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Dusan Rovensky interview with Italian Gen Nino Pasti: "Soviet Proposals Should Be Discussed: Gen Pasti, Former NATO Deputy Supreme Commander on the Military Situation in Europe"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] AT THE END OF THE SIXTIES, ITALIAN GEN NINO PASTI WAS A NATO DEPUTY COMMANDER. NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND MISSILES WERE UNDER HIS COMMAND, AND THUS HE IS COMPETENT TO POINT OUT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LATEST SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN LEONID BREZHNEV'S BERLIN SPEECH. HE IS ALSO COMPETENT TO EVALUATE THE UNTRUTH AND THE CUNNING OF AMERICAN PROPAGANDA, ACCORDING TO WHICH THERE IS NOT A BALANCE OF FORCES IN EUROPE BETWEEN THE WARSAW PACT AND THE NATO NATIONS AND THAT "THE WEST MUST FIRST CONCLUDE ITS ARMAMENT BEFORE BEGINNING DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS."

Nino Pasti has now retired from active military service, but is still a respected member of the Italian Senate, one of the chambers of the Italian Parliament. His voice can be heard both in Italy and far beyond its borders. He is well known and respected.

General Pasti knows very well the sort of threat missiles and nuclear weapons present to Europe and the whole of mankind. He voices his views openly and honorably. He is convinced that NATO's plans for "European strategic missiles" are a dangerous threat to peace.

In an interview which General Pasti granted to a RUDE PRAVO special correspondent, he spoke about the USSR's peace initiative. He warned of the danger that the new American missiles and nuclear weapons, which NATO wants to deploy in West Europe, would constitute to the peaceful future of the European Continent.

It is a very topical warning, one that comes from the other side where realistic and honorable politicians, this Italian senator undoubtedly among them, realize that the world has only one real prospect--the prospect of peace.

[Question] NATO intends to adopt a decision regarding the deployment of dangerous new weapons in West Europe. Do you think that the assertion that these weapons must be deployed in order to face up to the "Soviet threat" corresponds to the reality?

[Answer] At present there is a balance of military forces in Europe--an equilibrium. In certain spheres, for example, in the number of nuclear weapons, the NATO forces are larger than those of the Warsaw Pact. When some time ago the Soviet Union supplied its troupes with medium-range missiles, which NATO calls SS-20's, this was only an effort to equalize the balance of forces.

NATO asserts the opposite and says that these medium-range missiles have changed the balance of forces. The truth, however, is that this is just the equalization of USSR forces with those of the other side. After all, the SS-20 missiles only replaced the former medium-range missiles which were in the service of Soviet troops for 20 years or more. I stress again: The balance of forces is equalized.

I am not the only one who asserts this. There is other evidence that confirms it. For example, recently the London Institute of Strategic Studies published an analysis of the balance of armed forces and as you know, this institute is one of the best informed sources on this subject. Its study on the balance of military forces has been published by our side, and the institute is generally regarded among the NATO member countries as accurate and reliable. One can say even more: The study shows that at present there is no danger of the balance of forces being upset to the advantage of the Soviet Union and to the disadvantage of the West.

As regards the deployment of the new American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles, the situation is different. These are strategic weapons and are thus neither tactical nor operational weapons. They are strategic weapons because they can hit USSR territory. That is why these missiles have upset the balance of military forces between West and East. Should the West European countries accept these weapons on their territory, this would, without a doubt, also harm the results of the SALT II negotiations. The balance of military forces would be upset, a balance that is also part of the SALT II, signed after very long negotiations.

IT IS, THEREFORE, NECESSARY TO VIEW THE AMERICAN PLANS FOR THE "EUROPEAN STRATEGIC MISSILES" AS VERY DANGEROUS. THE DANGER OF THE PLANS LIES, AMONG OTHER THINGS, IN THE FACT THAT THEY ARE TRYING TO INTERFERE WITH THE REALITIES THAT HAVE COME ABOUT IN THE SPHERE OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS.

All the U.S. politicians who propose that SALT II not be ratified are striving to bring about a change in the balance, to upset the military balance of forces between West and East. The deployment of "European strategic missiles" in West Europe--the Pershing II and cruise missiles--is also oriented toward the same objective. This also involves upsetting the balance of military forces.

The Soviet Union will never try, and I am convinced of that, to upset the balance of forces to the West's disadvantage, but propaganda in the United States claims that the United States is not strong enough, that it does not have enough strength to defend itself. Therefore, allegedly, it must arm, and this, allegedly, will insure stability and peace throughout the world. Such assertions are false, however.

[Question] What, in your view, has to be done now to eliminate the threat posed by the "European strategic weapons" to peace in Europe?

[Answer] It is my opinion that Washington is now readying itself for an ill-conceived decision. I think that the American leadership is not firm. It is also obvious that many American politicians now, prior to the presidential elections, are concentrating on election problems to which they also subordinate their international policy stances. This is dangerous.

My view is that in this situation European public opinion must make itself resolutely heard, because for Europe the introduction of "European strategic missiles" is a question that concerns its vital interests. If a war breaks out in the future, this would threaten Europe above all. After all, even in the official American documents we find that in the event of war they are counting on using nuclear strategic weapons in Europe. Thus in the event of war, Europe would become the first victim. THEREFORE I WOULD SAY THAT IT IS VERY IMPORTANT AND IN EUROPE'S VITAL INTEREST NOT TO DEPLOY THE "EUROPEAN STRATEGIC WEAPONS" HERE: EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION MUST CLEARLY EXPRESS ITS OPPOSITION.

The path which Europe must embark on in the future is the path of reducing nuclear weapons. This is in its primary interest. The removal of all nuclear weapons in Europe must be the final goal.

Therefore it is most important for the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty. Immediately after the ratification, the SALT III negotiations can begin.

[Question] How do you see in this context the latest Soviet peace proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin? What significance, in your view, does the decision to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops and tanks in the GDR have, and what must the European public opinion do in order to bring about a genuine relaxation of tension?

[Answer] As regards the European public opinion, it is of supreme importance now to achieve a clear and accurate formulation. American propaganda, however, has a considerable influence on the West European press and on public opinion. We must, therefore, strive hard to make the people in West Europe see the military-political situation in the proper light.

It is also necessary to refute the assertions spread from the United States that everything the Soviet side says is merely propaganda. This is not true.

Another thing I would like to mention is my view of the proposals made by Mr Brezhnev in Berlin. These proposals are extraordinarily interesting, therefore it would be very unwise of the Western governments to refuse to discuss them. I would say yet another thing: We are willing to discuss any future proposals, provided this will contribute to peace.

Everybody certainly remembers the recent outburst of hysteria in the United States connected with the fact that there were supposed to be something like 2,000 Soviet military advisers in Cuba. These soldiers who, according to American sources, have about 40 tanks in their training center, have been in Cuba for many years now. They have no means of air or sea transportation. How, then, can the U.S. assertion hold that they are a threat to the U.S. security or that they can even invade the United States on another state on the American Continent? This is ridiculous.

BUT THIS IS WHAT AMERICAN AND WEST EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS HAVE BEEN ASSERTING. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THEY HAVE GONE CRAZY. NOW THE SAME JOURNALISTS WHO ASSERTED THAT 2,000 SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA CONSTITUTED DANGER TO THE UNITED STATES HAVE MADE A 180-DEGREE TURNABOUT AND FOR A CHANGE NOW SAY THAT THE 20,000 SOVIET TROOPS AND 1,000 TANKS THAT ARE TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE GDR, ARE NOTHING. COMPARE THOSE TWO ATTITUDES.

GDR CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE ENDORSES SOVIET PROPOSALS

AU181605 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Christian Peace Conference [CFK] in the GDR endorsed the Soviet peace initiative and has turned "against the NATO plans to deploy new weapons of mass destruction in Western Europe."

After the deliberations concluded Tuesday [13 November] in Berlin-Weissensee, the CFK regional conference adopted a declaration which says in part: "Together with other peace forces we have pointed for years to the threatening consequences of the arms race and have demanded that this vicious circle be broken. In our opinion, the Soviet Union's initiative for a unilateral withdrawal of troops and tanks from the GDR is an opportunity which must not be missed. This is why we welcome the declaration of intent of the GDR and appeal to all Christians in the GDR to assimilate and sign it.

An appeal was launched to the congregations to state their solidarity with the peace forces in Western Europe and to jointly prevent another round of the arms race.

At the session, the Christians also extensively dealt with the SALT II treaty. They denounced the aspirations of U. S. imperialist quarters to sidestep the document and demanded that the treaty be ratified.

POLAND'S STRULAK CALLS FOR GREATER WESTERN COOPERATION

AU132020 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna, PAP--THE 218TH PLENARY SESSION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 19 STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE TOOK PLACE IN VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER. AMBASSADOR WILEM DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK OF THE NETHERLANDS WAS THE CHAIRMAN. AMBASSADOR TADEUSZ STRULAK, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH DELEGATION, WAS THE ONLY PERSON TO TAKE THE FLOOR.

Evaluating the present stage of negotiations, in which still no progress has been made although delegates continue to note the urgent need for reaching an agreement, T. Strulak stressed that the Western participants do not seem to be striving for such an agreement. They persist in refusing to reciprocate the efforts aimed at a broad compromise as demonstrated by the last three proposals by the socialist states.

THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE SAID THAT PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS IS OBJECTIVELY POSSIBLE AND ILLUSTRATED THAT BY CITING, AS AN EXAMPLE, THE LAST PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ON 28 JUNE, 1979, CONCERNING THE REDUCTION PLEDGES OF ALL THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. He pointed out that the socialist countries had, to a great extent, accepted the West's stand on the two-stage reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They now propose that the first stage should include a two to one reduction of Soviet and American forces only and that each of the other remaining direct participants should pledge, under the first-stage agreement, merely general and numerically unspecified reductions in their forces in the second stage--reductions approximately proportionate to the size of their forces in the reduction zone. Such general pledges made by each direct participant, except the United States and the USSR, create a link between the two reduction stages which is necessary in order to guarantee undiminished security for the socialist countries in a situation when the Soviet forces, which are the largest component of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, would be doubly reduced in the first stage compared with the simultaneous Western reductions (the U.S. forces) and when the largest national component of NATO in central Europe would not be reduced at all.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH DELEGATION NOTED THAT THE PLEDGE MADE BY EACH DIRECT PARTICIPANT TO REDUCE HIS FORCES APPROXIMATELY PROPORTIONATELY TO THE SIZE OF HIS FORCES IN THE REDUCTION ZONE IS NOT AT ODDS WITH THE WESTERN MODIFICATIONS OF 13 DECEMBER 1978, WHICH PROVIDED FOR "ESSENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS" TO SECOND-STAGE REDUCTIONS BY MOST OF THE WEST EUROPEAN PARTICIPANTS.

The other main assumptions included in the proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 28 June are also compatible with the West's concepts included in the aforementioned modifications. The concepts provide for separate decisions--outside the framework of an agreement--on the reduction quotas apportioned to the individual states and on the mutual disclosures of those quotas before the signing of an agreement. The socialist countries also propose that the quotas sizes should remain unchanged until the process of reductions is completed. Even Western delegates have declared that the reduction quotas they laid down would remain unchanged. That is why Ambassador Strulak said that the socialist delegations were surprised that the West had not taken advantage of the close similarity between the socialist countries' proposals of 28 June to the West's position, and that it indulges in merely unproductive criticism.

THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVE APPEALED TO THE WESTERN STATES TO GIVE CONCRETE PROOF OF THEIR RESOLVE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT IN VIENNA AT A DECISIVE MOMENT WHEN A NEW IMPORTANT INITIATIVE PUT FORWARD BY THE SOVIET UNION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OTHER WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, IS SEEKING TO PUT EUROPE DECISIVELY ON THE PATH TO REAL MILITARY DETENTE.

GDR CORRESPONDENT ASSAILS NATO'S NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP

LD161008 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At the end of its 2-day meeting NATO's Nuclear Planning Group issued a communique recommending that at its meeting in December, the NATO council vote for the production and deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons. Our special correspondent Albert Reisz reports from the Hague: One thing is clear from the communique issued by the NATO Nuclear Planning Group at midday today: The United States is determined to have the missile decisions adopted in December regardless of possible consequences, especially for West Europe. Moreover, of those NATO countries which do not themselves possess nuclear weapons, the FRG was especially zealous in the missile plans adopted by others. This need not cause surprise since the FRG's cooperation with the United States in this matter is notorious. It is furthermore entirely logical that under the proposed allocation of missiles, shortly before Christmas the FRG is to have the lion's share in the shape of 108 Pershing-II missiles and 96 cruise missiles. Let us hope that nobody is so foolish as to believe that this means the advent of more security. The fate of detente was treated somewhat frivolously in the Hague yesterday and today.

Two thoughts have occurred to me in connection with the communique. The first concerns a point previously noted. The communique contains a formulation to the effect that the USSR has reached approximate parity with the strategic strength of the United States. One would think that this fact would be taken as a starting point for reductions. That would be in accordance with logic, a kind of logic intent on achieving the equilibrium of an ever-decreasing number of nuclear weapons, but NATO's logic is different. It takes this as a starting point for giving the nuclear arms spiral yet another upward twist. Characteristic in this respect is the statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown at today's concluding press conference, saying that it would be foolish to forego increasing nuclear strike power merely because of the hope that nuclear disarmament might one day be achieved. This self-revelation of a state of mind has to be read twice.

The U.S. Secretary thus confirmed yet again that the United States, and to some extent NATO as well, is not concerned with parity but with military superiority, in short, precisely with what it constantly tries to impute to the USSR and connected with this, with insuring that the United States has a first-strike nuclear capability. Moreover, this explains why they have so persistently refused for years to accept the Soviet proposals to the effect that everyone should solemnly declare not to launch the first nuclear strike. This would eliminate nuclear war because if there is no first nuclear strike, there will be no second.

My second thought concerns Leonid Brezhnev's 5 October Berlin speech and his PRAVDA interview. The defense ministers' meeting, as NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, behaved as if none of this existed. They still talk of NATO's missile decisions being linked with a negotiations offer from the Warsaw Pact nations, yet here we have a specific and far-reaching offer of negotiations. The communique does not even mention it. One can only agree with the acumenical weekly HERVORMD NEDERLAND, which wrote even before the Nuclear Planning Group meeting that the U.S. Government and NATO quarters apparently fear negotiations with the USSR because they would reveal for all to see that the USSR is earnest with its proposals, and that this would make NATO's nuclear missile policy untenable. Yet NATO wants first and foremost to enlarge its nuclear arsenal and so it proceeds according to the motto that what must not be cannot be. However, the final word has not yet been spoken.

SUNDIC HAILS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, DOUBTS WEST'S SINCERITY

LD171959 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Military Blocs and Disarmament"]

[Text] The Soviet decision to withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory and the reaction of the West to this significant move by Moscow show two entirely opposite approaches by the two military blocs to the reduction of armed forces in central Europe, and thus also to the problem of disarmament in general. The Soviet initiative as such has been understood and accepted by the European and world public as an incentive to the efforts to put an end to the arms race. As opposed to this, the U.S. intention to deploy new medium-range missiles, Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe confirms that NATO is not prepared to give serious consideration to the Soviet proposals, although they have not in fact been rejected.

The West was perhaps surprised by the Soviet initiative, and thus its first reactions to it have not been uniform. However, as the time passes, NATO partners are arriving at the conclusion that the initiative is not merely evidence of Soviet readiness to approach the arms reduction in a more serious manner, but also of Soviet superiority at least in Europe where there has been the greatest concentration of NATO and Warsaw Pact military forces and arms since the war. The thesis about the Soviet advantage may even be correct, but there is also something else behind this assertion: The easy imposition of new U.S. missiles on the European allies.

The statement issued by the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in The Hague also points to this, since it does in fact list in detail the advantages of the Soviet SS-20 missiles over the missiles which NATO has on West European soil.

Also in this statement is the assessment of the NATO defense ministers that the Western allies must begin the urgent modernization of their nuclear battlefield forces within the context of a long-term defense program. In a number of successive warnings, including Leonid Brezhnev's statement to PRAVDA, the Soviet Union has indicated that it will not sit idly by if the United States succeeds in imposing new types of missiles on its European allies.

However, as matters stand at present, the United States will not have too many problems in this respect. Resistance by some NATO members exists, but it is negligible. This then also raises the question: Can the disarmament problem be resolved by deals between the blocs or superpowers and can the race for equilibrium prevent a conflict from breaking out?

The race between the great powers equally threatens all countries whether or not they belong to military alliances. Central Europe has found itself sandwiched between two military colossuses with very restricted maneuvering space to influence the moves made by big powers. Even if the two superpowers are capable of controlling the moves in the game in which they have a decisive voice, such a concentration of arms and troops in central Europe cannot insure peaceful sleep for anybody, for hardly anyone today believes--I am talking about small and medium-size countries, both members and nonmembers of military alliances--that an equilibrium of force and fear can insure lasting and stable peace.

Positive initiatives toward disarmament, such as the Soviet one, can be called into question if they are intended exclusively for the other bloc and if they are a function of interbloc agreement-reaching. After all, no one can deny the fact that the arms race is assuming worrisome dimensions and that the world is facing a danger it has not faced since World War II. The energy crisis and everything that accompanies it makes this danger even greater. Blocs, even if they are not aspiring to superiority, are evidently not capable of resolving such major problems because they are problems which must be solved with the participation of the entire international community.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE--A conference organized by the World Federation of Scientific Workers and devoted to problems of modern science closed in Varna. The conference unanimously adopted a declaration of forceful protest against the storing of nuclear weapons and missiles in the territories of Western Europe. The declaration approves and welcomes Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech on detente and disarmament, delivered in Berlin. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 79 p 6 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF VIETNAMESE TRADE DELEGATION

Meeting With Deputy Premier

AU171937 Tirana ATA in English 1815 GMT 17 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 17 (ATA)--The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Qirjako Mihalj, received the government trade delegation of the S.R. of Vietnam, led by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Nguyen Van Dao, today.

Present at the reception were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Reiz Malile, and the vice-minister of foreign trade, Muzafer Ahmati.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Duong Van Trung.

Trade, Payments Protocol Signed

AU171940 Tirana ATA in English 1820 GMT 17 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 17 (ATA)--The protocol on the exchange of goods and payment for 1980 was signed between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Tirana today.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Muzafer Ahmati, and for the Vietnamese side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Nguyen Van Dao.

Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, the vice-director of the First Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, Ndreci Rizo, and the members of the two delegations.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Duong Van Trung.

During its stay in this country the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to this country, Duong Van Trung.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 24 DECEMBER

AU162012 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Decree on convening the People's Assembly issued in Tirana on 15 November]

[Text] In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided to convene the People's Assembly in the Third Session of the Ninth Legislature on Monday 24 December 1979 at 1400.

This decree enters into force immediately.

Tirana, 15 November 1979.

For the presidium of the People's Assembly:

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mezini, secretary.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL

AU151405 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 79 p 2 AU

["Joint Communiqué" on the 9-11 November visit by Luis Cabral, President of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau and Deputy Secretary General of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]

[Text] Sofia, (BTA)--At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Luis de Almeida Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and Deputy Secretary General of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 9 - 11 November.

Luis Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, laid a wreath and paid homage at Georgi Dimitrov's mausoleum.

During his visit to Bulgaria, Luis de Almeida Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, visited economic, historic and cultural projects and acquainted himself with the successes of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society. Everywhere in the country a cordial welcome was accorded to the eminent guest which was an expression of sympathy for and solidarity with the friendly people of Guinea-Bissau.

Talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Luis de Almeida Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. The talks were attended on the Bulgarian side by: Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Stamen Stamenov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of metallurgy; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Elena Lagadinova, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement, and by Lt Gen Zhelyazko Zhelyazkov.

On the part of Guinea-Bissau those attending were: Victor Saude Maria, member of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Independence of the Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and state commissioner for foreign affairs; Samba Lamine Mane, state commissioner for natural resources; Mario Cabral, state commissioner for rural development; Aghostino Cabral d'Almada, member of the Supreme Military Council of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and commander in chief of the air force; Francisca Pereira, chairman of the State Committee for the Balama-Bijagos region; Miranda Lima, secretary general of the State Commission of the Fighters for the Freedom of the Motherland, and Ilia Barber, chief of the "European-African" department at the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Luis Cabral explained the successes of the people of Guinea-Bissau in the struggle for strengthening and defending their national independence as well as for the progressive development of the socio-economic life in the country. He also emphasized the foreign political activity of the Government of Guinea-Bissau which is oriented toward the strengthening of the progressive forces struggling for complete independence and unity on the African Continent.

Comrade Luis Cabral stressed the importance of the aid which the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community are rendering to the national liberation movements and to the African peoples struggling for freedom and national independence and for liquidating the heavy consequences of the colonial yoke.

He highly appraised the Bulgarian people's successes in building a developed socialist society; the foreign policy of the people's republic of Bulgaria and its contribution to detente in the international situation as well as to establishing a favorable political climate and good neighbor relations in the Balkans.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov acclaimed the efforts made and the successes achieved by the people of Guinea-Bissau in the national reconstruction campaign. He positively appraised the constructive foreign-political course of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and welcomed the solidarity and support which it is rendering to peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid as well as its efforts to strengthen the unity of the states of the Organization of African Unity and of the movement of the nonaligned countries that are based on anti-imperialist principles.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Luis Cabral emphasized the role and importance of the BCP and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and the two governments.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Luis Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, pointed out that detente must become a lasting and irreversible process in international relations and also stressed the need for its strengthening, deepening and spreading in all parts of the world.

The two sides emphasized that the detente in the political sphere must be also complemented with detente in the military sphere. They acclaimed the signing of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States and voiced support for its early ratification.

The two sides emphasized the everlasting importance of the CSCE Final Act and the need for applying the Helsinki principles in their totality in the relations among the countries. In this connection, they believe that the 1980 Madrid meeting will be a major contribution to the further implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Luis Cabral most sharply condemned the intrigues and aggression of imperialism in Africa. They decisively oppose the maneuvers and designs of the imperialist forces to perpetuate in any form the domination of the white minority in Zimbabwe. They are of the opinion that the only solution in this respect is that the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe take over power there and the Organization for African Unity and the nonaligned countries movement be recognized as the only legitimate representatives of the people of Zimbabwe.

The two sides castigated the actions of the South African regime connected with the unlawful occupation of Namibia's territory and voiced their support for the South West African People's Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people in their struggle for freedom and national independence while noting that the territorial integrity of the country must be observed. They decisively condemn the policy of apartheid followed by the South African Republic and express their solidarity with the people's struggle for sociopolitical rights and for free and democratic development. The two sides energetically condemn the systematic aggressive actions of the South African regime against the frontline states and its nuclear weapons' tests which gravely endanger international peace and security. The two sides are in favor of applying sanctions against the South African Republic in compliance with the UN Charter.

The two leaders expressed concern in connection with the Middle East situation which continues to be a threat for world peace. They stated that an all-embracing political solution of this problem can be achieved only with the Israeli's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and with recognizing the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to create their independent state, and with guaranteeing the independence and security of all countries in that area.

The two sides expressed support for the proposal on liquidating the military bases and on making the Indian Ocean an area of peace.

The two leaders support the struggle of the Latin American peoples for political and economic independence and acclaim the victories of the "Sandino" front and of the peoples of Nicaragua over the forces of domestic and foreign reaction.

The two sides expressed their adherence to UN goals and principles and emphasized their readiness to cooperate for their consistent implementation. They voiced their intention to work for further raising the UN effectiveness in maintaining peace and strengthening security and cooperation among people, in compliance with the UN Charter.

They emphasized the major role of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid as well as for strengthening the national independence and development of the cooperation among the African peoples.

The two leaders emphasized the major role of the nonaligned countries movement and support for this movement's activity in favor of peace and detente as well as for finally liquidating colonialism, racism and apartheid and for reconstructing the international economic relations on equal and democratic basis. The two sides highly appraised the results of the sixth conference of the states and governments' leaders of the nonaligned countries in Havana which again reaffirmed the anti-imperialist orientation of this movement.

They support the establishment of just, equal and mutually beneficial international economic relations without any discrimination in international trade as well as the irrevocable right of all countries to dispose freely of their natural resources.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the constructive and cordial atmosphere in which the talks were held. They are of the opinion that the visit of Comrade Luis Cabral to Bulgaria is a major contribution to the expansion and intensification of the friendly ties and bilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Comrade Luis Cabral and those accompanying him expressed cordial gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee, the government and to the Bulgarian people for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to them. Luis Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, invited Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NICARAGUA

AU162020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A communique was signed in Managua on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Guided by the desire to develop friendship, cooperation, and mutual understanding between the two countries and peoples on the basis of the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal rights and noninterference into each other's domestic affairs, the two countries decided to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange diplomatic missions at the rank of embassies, the communique states.

ZHIVKOV SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO ANGOLA

AU141105 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, MPLA chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on my own behalf and on behalf of the Bulgarian people, I convey to you, to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Central Committee, to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, as well as to the fraternal Angolan people the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence.

The Bulgarian people welcome with sincere joy the successes achieved throughout the last 4 years, in the consolidation of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, in resolving the great and difficult problems of national restoration, as well as in implementing thorough socioeconomic changes. These successes are the result of the perseverance and the peaceful efforts of the Angolan working people and the result of the widespread organizational work of the MPLA and of the people's government.

The communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are deeply convinced that the efforts of the militant people of Angola in implementing the historic decisions of the First MPLA Congress--the congress of the party that is the combat vanguard of the Angolan revolution--in implementing the behests of their immortal son, Antonio Agostinho Neto, for the development of a new and independent Angola along the path of socialism will be crowned with full success.

We note with great satisfaction that throughout the period since the declaration of independence, the People's Republic of Angola has achieved great international prestige as a country which stands in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism and as a country which is firmly defending the interests of independent Africa. The People's Republic of Angola is making a valuable contribution to the consolidation of the cohesion and unity of progressive African states, together with the countries belonging to the socialist community, for the cause of world peace and security and it enjoys the respect of the progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The support which the People's Republic of Angola is giving to the peoples of southern Africa, despite the sacrifices it is enduring, represents an important factor for the successes that these countries have achieved in their legitimate and justified struggle for their freedom and national independence. Along with the entire worldwide progressive public opinion, the Bulgarian people denounce with the deepest indignation, the criminal attacks of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and they express their full support for the Angolan people in their struggle against the aggressor.

I take this opportunity to express once more the feelings of solidarity and profound sympathy with which the Bulgarian people are following the struggle and successes of the Angolan people in building their new society, under the leadership of the MPLA. We are deeply convinced that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to improve and increasingly to develop, that they will be successful and will produce ever increasing results to the benefit of both our peoples.

Please accept, dear comrade president, my wishes for great new successes in the Angolan people's prosperity, as well as for your personal happiness and good health.

DEPUTY MINISTER SAYS PRICE HIKES WILL ASSIST FOREIGN TRADE

AU161446 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

["For Higher Foreign Economic Effectiveness"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 16 (BTA)--"The necessary prerequisites are created for complex improvement of the Bulgarian foreign economic relations in full consideration of the changes taking place in international economy," writes Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade in an article in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT. He comments on Bulgaria's foreign economic links in the context of the recently issued decree of the CC of the BCP and the government for raising the salaries and the other incomes of the working people and for bringing the wholesale and retail prices in line with the objective conditions for the development of the economy and for raising its effectiveness.

Recalling that over the past years a number of important commodities which are an object of international trade have had their prices substantially diverted from their real base in a speculative manner, the deputy minister stressed that Bulgaria is "sensitive to these negative phenomenal economic relations". The country's economy is open and the foreign trade related to the national revenue is almost 80 per cent. Within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, where she carries out over 80 per cent of her foreign trade, Bulgaria is to a major extent protected from the impact of international crises. For all that, Mr Georgiev writes, the socialist community is not functioning alone and isolated from the world distribution of labour and is therefore forced to take into account the changes objectively modifying world markets. He also recalls that Bulgaria has limited deposits of power-carriers and also of some raw and other materials badly needed by the economy. The demands are met mostly through imports. The intensive development of the economy needs a steady import of modern machinery and equipment, which, too, had their prices abruptly increased. At the same time the prices of some basic Bulgarian exports are rising at considerably lower rates than the prices of the imported articles owing to circumstances beyond the control of this country, Mr Georgiev stresses further on.

In this way the Bulgarian economy came under the harmful influence of the scissors of international prices because of the worsening of the so-called terms of trade. Phenomena came into being, which exerted a slowing-down influence on the further and efficient manufacture of goods for export and for the home market.

The deputy minister notes that the measures provided for in the decree seek to do away with the difficulties that emerged in both internal and external economic relations, seeking also to stimulate the production and the export of qualitative articles capable of realizing profitable returns. In the opinion of Mr Georgiev the decree creates possibilities to improve the structure of exports, to improve and adapt national production to the requirements of the international markets today, and to utilize more rationally the means allotted to imports.

It is also provided in it that extra receipts in foreign exchange are to be obtained through the introduction of new and more promising forms of commercial and economic cooperation, thus for instance through various kinds of engineering activity, including the offering of geo-prospecting, designing and other services, which are demanded and highly priced at the international market. In the opinion of the deputy minister it is necessary to further step up the processes of integration within the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and first of all to step up the links of integration with the Soviet economy, to raise the effectiveness of foreign economic relations and the industrial cooperation with the advanced and the developing states on the basis of mutual profit and long-term planning.

These are the tasks laid down in the decree of the BCP CC and the government, the solution of which will ensure higher effectiveness of the foreign economic links and an improvement in their multiplication effect on the entire national economy, Mr Spas Georgiev concludes.

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Bonev

AU162035 Sofia BTA in English 1458 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA)--Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, received the visiting working parliamentary group of the Yugoslav National Assembly. The Yugoslav parliamentarists, led by Mr Dusan Bogdanov, chairman of the Labour, Health Care and Social Policy Commission with the Federal Council of the Yugoslav Parliament, are on visit here to exchange experience in environment protection.

Mr Bonev made the Yugoslav representatives familiar with certain basic principles of the parliamentary activity and socialist democracy in Bulgaria and with the achievements in this country's socio-economic development. He underlined that exchange of experience between the working groups will contribute to expanding the ties between the two parliaments and the cooperation between the two countries.

On his part Mr Bogdanov told of the structure and activities of the Yugoslav Parliament. The Yugoslav parliamentary group had meetings and talks with the leadership of the environment Conservation Standing Commission with the Bulgarian Parliament, the All-National Committee for Environment Conservation with the All-National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Environmentalist Committee with the Ministerial Council. Besides this the guests exchanged views with the leaderships of the commissions for socio-economic development and for social policy.

The guests were received by the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological cooperation, Mr Belcho Belchev. In the afternoon the Yugoslav delegation will leave for Plovdiv where they are scheduled to visit several agricultural projects. The Yugoslav parliamentarists will leave this country tomorrow.

17 November Departure

AU171715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the National Assembly, a working group of the SFRY Assembly led by Dusan Bogdanov, chairman of the Committee for Labor, Health Care and Social Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Council, has paid a visit to Bulgaria. The SFRY Assembly working group left Bulgaria today.

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C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

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SOME U.S. HOSTAGES IN IRAN TO BE RELEASED

LD171903 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iran's religious leader and the actual head of state Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the Iranian students, occupying the U.S. Embassy here for two weeks, to release all women and black American citizens held as hostages, the radio announced here today. Western agencies quoted the radio as saying that Khomeini asked the Foreign Ministry to look after the departure of the persons to be released to the U.S.

KHOMEYNI APPROVES OF U.S. EMBASSY SEIZURE

AU071252 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Excerpt] Tehran, 4 November (CTK)--This Sunday [4 November] impressive anti-American youth and student demonstrations were held on the streets of the Iranian capital. A group of demonstration participants penetrated the U.S. Embassy building and is now holding about 100 embassy staff members hostage.

The Iranian students have announced that they will remain in the embassy until the former shah of Iran is handed over to Iran.

The spokesman of Ayatollah Khomeini, Iranian religious and state representative, declared on Sunday in Qom that the American Embassy had been occupied with Khomeini's approval.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR

Arrival in Prague

LD151852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Austrian Republic, arrived today for an official visit of Czechoslovakia.

At Ruzyně Airport he was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD160041 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak-Austrian relations were discussed here on Thursday by the two countries' Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Dr. Willibald Pahr. Also present at the talks were Ambassadors Milan Kadnar and Heinz Weinberger.

Pahr Comments on Talks

AU161312 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1150 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Pahr declared in Prague that the first round of his talks with his CSSR counterpart Chnoupek was businesslike and concrete, but that he noted a certain aloofness. His primary concern, he said, is to help people. This requires a good-neighborly relationship. What has been achieved in 5 years of endeavor to improve the mutual relations should not be destroyed through sudden difficulties, Pahr stressed.

Purpose of Visit

AU161106 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report]

[Excerpts] Last night [15 November] Foreign Minister Pahr had his first talks and then an official dinner with his Czechoslovak counterpart Chnoupek, and on this occasion he told his interlocutor very clearly that Austria is still not happy with developments in the CSSR but that it nevertheless wants normal relations with its important neighbor.

Here is an excerpt from Foreign Minister Pahr's reply to Chnoupek's toast at the official dinner:

[Begin Pahr recording] I am talking here in Prague, the city of Bertha von Suttner--to whom you, Mr Foreign Minister, have also referred--about humanity, and I would like to declare here in all seriousness my unconditional adherence to the humanitarian principles laid down in the Helsinki Final Act, and I would like to express my deepest conviction that a generous application of the Final Act, complying with its humanitarian content is among the most urgent obligations for all of us. [end recording]

The aim of Pahr's Prague talk is primarily to prevent a drastic deterioration of relations or, as Pahr put it, to prevent the ruining of what has been achieved by years of painstaking constructive efforts. Moreover, the Austrian foreign minister has taken with him to Prague a list of humanitarian cases--family reunifications, applications for exit visas and so forth--and, finally, economic questions are also to be discussed. Both sides want a stimulation of trade, but the most important issue is the energy transfer from Poland. As you know, we are getting coal and electric power from Poland via CSSR territory, and it is of the greatest importance that--with CSSR aid--this transfer functions smoothly and without delay.

Luncheon With Chnoupek

LD161630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a luncheon today in honor of the Austrian Foreign Minister at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague. Among the guests were Richard Nejezchleb, vice chairman of the Chamber of People of the Federal Assembly; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council; ministers of the federal government, and further personages.

Received by Husak, Rohlicek

LD161628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR received Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria Willibald Pahr at Prague Castle today. The minister is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. It was noted that Czechoslovak-Austrian relations are developing in the spirit of the results of negotiations between the presidents of the two countries in March. The necessary conditions exist for an intensification of future cooperation. Their full utilization is beneficial for the lofty endeavors for lasting detente and consolidation of peace and security on the European Continent. The reception was attended by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Frantisek Salda, chief of the president's office; and Heinz Weinberger, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of Austria to Czechoslovakia.

Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr was earlier received by Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek in the absence of the Czechoslovak premier. In a discussion the two representatives agreed that Czechoslovak-Austrian economic relations have adequate reserves and their utilization will contribute in the future to the economies of both countries as well as to the process of detente.

Conclusion of Talks

LD162334 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Talks between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr continued here on Friday.

The two ministers agreed that mutual official visits, mainly that of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in March 1979, showed possibilities of further deepening of cooperation to the benefit of the nations of both states. They stressed that there exist possibilities of extending cooperation in industry and trade.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Willibald Pahr pointed out the importance of extending and improving cultural and scientific relations. They said that the efforts at detente in Europe continue in spite of various obstacles, and pointed out the significance of the Helsinki Conference and the willingness of both countries' governments to strive for a consistent and complete realization of its conclusions. They paid attention to the preparation of the Madrid meeting, which should concretely contribute to further positive steps concerning security and cooperation in Europe, detente and disarmament.

The Czechoslovak and Austrian Foreign Ministers appreciated the signing of the SALT II treaty as a significant impulse for detente and the Berlin proposals of Leonid Brezhnev. They expressed the hope that agreements on concrete arms limitation and reduction of armament in Europe will be reached soon. The talks showed the willingness of both sides to further improve and create good neighborly relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia. Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a party for his Austrian counterpart in the evening.

Pahr Remarks on Visit

LD162336 Prague CTK in English 2031 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr said after his talks with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek Friday night that the principal subject on the agenda was development of Austrian-Czechoslovak relations.

He said a number of bilateral issues was discussed, questions of consular character, and aspects of economic and cultural cooperation, as well as multilateral topics.

The visit served its purpose, and further progress along this road will make it possible to achieve the common aim, which is the establishment of really good neighbourly relations, and thus to contribute to the further deepening of the process of detente, Minister Pahr told CETEKA and Czechoslovak radio reporters.

Further extension of detente will require deeper cooperation with all participants in the Helsinki Conference, and greater efforts to implement the Final Act in its entirety. There will be an opportunity for this in Madrid, where the aim will be progress in military relaxation, because from the long-term point of view, the policy of detente cannot be credible if it is not supplemented by progress in the sphere of disarmament, Minister Pahr said.

Accomplishments of Visit

AU161802 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Barbara Coudenhove-Calergi report]

[Text] Even now it is quite certain that this somewhat controversial visit has been a success, and that--from the Austrian point of view--some things might be gained by it in the humanitarian and, particularly, in the economic fields. Before the delegation talks opened today, Foreign Minister Pahr spent 1 full hour with Gustav Husak, the party chief and state president, and was received with emphasized friendliness.

Husak, whose eyesight is now already greatly impaired and who is the architect of the normalization in Prague, praised the realism and commonsense of the Austrians and spoke of a visit at the right time. Subsequently, on his own initiative, he broached the many Austrian wishes--the details of which he had evidently acquainted himself with.

At the moment, the economic talks are just ending in the Cernin Palace, that is the Foreign Ministry. Two Austrian companies are bidding for a large order--the construction of a cellulose plant with an overall value of 4.5 billion schillings. No decision is to be made during the visit but Pahr is of the opinion that things look extremely well. Other delegation members even say that the order is as good as in Austria's coffers.

As far as suppliers of coal and electric power from Poland to Austria are concerned--these run across Czechoslovak state territory--the Czechs are ready for investments which should enable Austria in the future to receive 1,200 instead of 400 megawatts of electric power. A joint Polish-Czechoslovak committee shall solve the railways transport problems for coal deliveries.

At a joint luncheon today, Foreign Minister Pahr invited his colleague Chnoupek to visit Austria and in his reply Chnoupek mentioned a forthcoming meeting between Chancellor Kreisky and Prime Minister Strougal and an early visit of President Husak to Vienna.

Obviously the Czechs appreciate the fact that the Austrian minister came to Prague despite the convictions of the dissidents and the unfriendly reception of the Burgtheater. The Austrians cherish few illusions that this trip will cause the Prague policy concerning human rights to change but Pahr believes that aid to individuals is more important than demonstrations of disapproval.

Departure for Home

ID171930 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for home. He was seen off at Prague Airport by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

SIMON HOLDS NUCLEAR COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

ID161106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the nuclear power industry is being discussed in Moscow by delegations of the two countries, headed by Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Josef Simon, deputy federal premier.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Cooperation in the construction of a new nuclear powerstation at Mochovce, near Levice, is on the agenda. The Soviet Union has agreed to prepare the technological design and supply the powerstation with technological equipment.

Further on Talks

LD161924 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow (CETKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon met here with his Soviet counterpart Vladimir Novikov on November 12-16 to discuss Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the construction of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia.

Before his return to Prague, Josef Simon told CETKA that the Czechoslovak delegation gained valuable experience during the visit to the Atomash plant, which will be very useful in further development of the Czechoslovak engineering base for the production of nuclear energy installations, which is under construction in the framework of international cooperation of the CEMA countries.

During the meeting, the two deputy premiers discussed the program of cooperation in the development, production and construction of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia up to 1990. The program will enable Czechoslovakia to produce nuclear energy equipment at a new level. This includes the production of 1,000-mw nuclear energy units, which means a step forward to Czechoslovakia in securing enough electric energy, Josef Simon stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Toast at Ohira's Dinner

AU141530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Text of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's toast at a dinner given in his honor by Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in Tokyo on 12 November]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister, esteemed guests, to begin with, from the bottom of my heart permit me on behalf of the entire delegation to thank you personally as well as entire Japanese Government for the invitation to officially visit your state, which poets have with justice called the country of the rising sun. We had to cross eight time zones in the direction of the sun to see with our own eyes the beauty of Japan and be given a truly friendly reception which enveloped us from the first moments of our stay in Tokyo.

Permit me at the same time to convey to you the greetings from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, from the Federal Assembly and from all of us personally.

Mr Prime Minister, your kind words confirm the wise experience of nations that cooperation among states with different social systems is possible despite the continents and oceans that divide us. Our friendship is not counted in hundreds of years, yet it is unquestioned, illuminating, and at the same time holds promise for the future.

The Czechoslovak people hold in high esteem the contribution of Japanese civilization to the world. Your literature is enjoying great popularity. We are well acquainted with the famous (Kodziki), as well as with the works of the Nobel Prize laureate Kawabata. We value the works of your master painters on wood and the bold lines of architect (Kenzo Tango), your dances and the Bunraku Theater also reap applause and recognition in our country.

We have known for a long time that the Japanese are not only the creators of Ikebana and of the Tanka and Haiku verses, but also--more generally--talented in the sphere of music, theater and film.

In recent decades, Japan with its Made in Japan products--today really a sign of good quality--has spread throughout the world the reputation of its people for having initiative and diligence. We in Czechoslovakia also have learned to know them as such, in Czechoslovakia where we appreciate good work and high technical standards. Almost twenty of your firms represented in our country see to it that the know-how of your workers and technicians is introduced not only into Czechoslovak industrial enterprises but also into every household.

Thus we know much about each other. Hence we can say that we have also learned to know one another well, particularly in the past few decades when mutual visits of ministers and parliamentarians have become an everyday occurrence. We also understand each other better. After all, we have done quite a few things to expand our cooperation, as our first talks, conducted in the spirit of understanding and friendship, confirmed. I believe that this will continue in the coming days of talks, and that in the end we will both be able to recall the proverb of the Czechoslovak as well as of the Japanese people: All is well that ends well.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, both our participating parties want to move forward, want to expand relations and cooperation, and now want to move from the cultural and political spheres to, above all, the economic sphere. We have agreed on this absolutely unambiguously. This, of course, presupposes that around us there will be peace, that there will be success in curbing and later in completely eliminating wars from relations among nations.

The foreign policy of Socialist Czechoslovakia proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. We always have put in the first place unqualified efforts aimed at insuring peace and resolving disputes through discussion. Therefore we are not only against the use of force, but also against threatening with force. For this reason we signed the Final Act in Helsinki which--to express it in our President Gustav Husak's telling words--is the "prerequisite for lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation among the states of our continent," which suffered two world wars. Therefore we will do all we can to advance the awareness of the indivisibility of peace in Europe as well as throughout the world. Therefore we are joining the efforts aimed at spreading political detente into the military sphere.

The imperative of the times in which we live is the effort to stop the feverish armaments race, and, afterwards, to disarm. We have said several times and we repeat it again that we welcome any, no matter how marginal, step toward this goal of humanity. We are following with great interest the course of the ratification of the SALT II agreement. We in Czechoslovakia also have become excited over the fresh initiative in Berlin by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, which means an immediate reduction in the number of armed forces in central Europe. No one knows better than we how dangerous life is among the stockpiles of weapons concentrated in our part of the world since the end of World War II. We profoundly feel and experience any danger from any possible conflict or war in any part of our globe. We carefully follow the hotbeds of tension on all continents. The words with which the wise Czech King Jiri of Podebrady 500 years ago urged his neighbors "not to reach for a weapon in any quarrel or dispute" are still valid today.

We know that the path to peace and trust is full of stones and potholes. There even are many of those people who are piling up further obstacles to agreements by statesmen. At the same time, however, there is an ever increasing number of nations that are taking the cause of peace into their own hands. Therefore we are looking into the future with optimism. The world will find its correct path and will put an end to wars once and for all.

Esteemed friends, we feel at ease among you, people from the other end of the world. We have confirmed for ourselves how we are one, what draws us closer, what will help us to enlarge the horizons of friendship. And it is precisely to these profound feelings and aspirations that I want to drink with you.

Last Day's Activities

LD161142 Prague CTK in English 0944 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Osaka (CETKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal spent Friday the last day of his official visit to Japan, in Kyoto, once the capital of Japan and now a cultural centre of the country.

The Czechoslovak premier and his entourage visited the old palace of Japanese emperors, built in the eighth century and renovated for the last time 144 years ago, the famous Hongamji Temple and other places of interest. In the afternoon, the Czechoslovak guests inspected the Kyoto television plant of the concern "Matsushita Electric Industrial" which has 177 subsidiaries in Japan and abroad. The firm produces over 10,000 kinds of electrical apparatuses and devices. President of the corporation Masaharu Matsushita acquainted his guests with the firm's activity and pointed out that its products are on the market in 130 countries of the world. The firm's main trade mark "National" is well-known also in Czechoslovakia.

After inspecting the plant Lubomir Strougal and the delegation left Kyoto for Osaka and from there flew to Prague. They were seen off by Ambassadors Karel Houska of Czechoslovakia and Fumihiko Suzuki of Japan, and by other Japanese officials. The Czechoslovak premier sent later a telegram to Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira from on board the plane, thanking him for the warm reception in Japan and expressing the conviction that the visit will become a significant contribution to the development of all-round cooperation and friendship between the people of the two countries.

Departure for Home

LD161028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, who was on a 5-day official visit in Japan, left for Prague today aboard a special aircraft. He and his entourage were seen off at Osaka Airport by the ambassadors of the two countries, Karel Houska and Fumihiko Suzuki; Nobuyuki Nakajima, chief of protocol of the Japanese Foreign Ministry; and other Japanese personages.

Arrival in Prague

LD162350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, the CSSR premier, and his entourage returned to Prague today from an official visit to Japan. Members of his entourage were: Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister for technical and investment development; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; Frantisek Stafa, the head of the CSSR premier's office and other officials.

At the Ruzyně Airport Comrade Lubomir Strougal and members of his entourage were welcomed by Vaclav Hula and Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premiers; Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of the interior; Mecislav Jablonskiy, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives. Present also were Vladimir Matskevich, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to the CSSR, and Yoshiki Sugiura, charge d'affaires of Japan to the CSSR.

Further Reportage

For Japanese press coverage of Premier Strougal's visit to Japan, including meetings with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Emperor Hirohito and the joint communique issued after the second meeting, see the 19 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SHORTCOMINGS IN LOCAL ECONOMY NOTED

AU151105 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Ing Pavel Sykora, director of the local economy administration attached to the Slovak Ministry of Interior: "What is Slowing Down the Development of Services"]

[Excerpts] The volume of purchased services in the local economy in Slovakia increased more than 19 percent in the first 3 years of the sixth 5-year plan. This year's plan specifies that the enterprises of local industry and of communal services should receive from the population sums amounting to Kcs 2.1 billion. The adverse power situation at the beginning of the year caused a lot of concern in this sphere, too. Due to the working people's extraordinary efforts, it was possible to eliminate the January output shortfall (Kcs 42 million) by the end of June. However, the situation in plan fulfillment for receipts from the population is more complicated. The January arrears amounting to Kcs 10 million was able to be met, on the whole, only toward the end of September, whereby the local industry enterprises overfulfilled the plan by 6 million, but the communal services did not fulfill the plan to the same amount. The largest deficit is in the east Slovak region--Kcs 2.4 million; and a considerable lag in plan fulfillment in services also exists in Bratislava, where not even the level of last year has been achieved and a 2.8 percent drop has been recorded. We are concerned about the fact that the dynamics of the increase of receipts has slowed down, compared with last year, and the receipts increased merely 2.4 percent, although the planned rate of increase was to have been 5.8 percent.

It must be said that 36 local economy enterprises, that is almost one-third of their total number, have not fulfilled the plan for receipts during the first three-quarters of the year.

As in the preceding years, this year the local economy enterprises are also continuously struggling against the insufficient deliveries of materials, raw materials and spare parts. For instance, the communal services lack photographic materials, flat glass and other materials. The REMPO Supply Organization has announced to the enterprises that it is stopping deliveries of cold-wave ingredients (produced by the HLUBINA BRNO National Enterprise) to hairdressers. The horticultural enterprises lack loose peat and bulbs for flower cultivation, since the SENEX seed enterprise and the peat works are not insuring deliveries, thus endangering flower production next year also. The deliveries of materials are not being fulfilled even in balanced [bilancovane] goods. For instance, Drevona has committed itself to deliver this year only 8,500 of the balanced 16,000 cubic meters of particle boards. The situation in cotton materials is similar. [paragraph continues]

REMPO and the Slovakotex economic production unit account for merely 53 percent of the balanced 4.9 million meters, and the situation in 1980 seemingly will be even worse, since the balance is covered only 41 percent. Problems also exist regarding automobile repairs, where the Mototechna covers the orders only roughly 50-60 percent.

We regard the shortcomings in the sphere of material-technical supplies as a key problem which must be solved in the interests of developing and improving the quality of services, in a situation when not only the supply staff of enterprises, but also foremen and executives are almost daily scurrying around trying to procure materials. In various ways, all over the republic, there frequently is a lack of staff for improving the quality of intra-enterprise management, for dealing with rationalization measures, quality and so forth. That is why we at the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic have worked out a system of basic measures particularly aimed at the economic use of materials, at intensifying the balancing of materials and applying the gestion system (for grouping small local economy enterprises for taking delivery of materials). In our opinion, however, it will also be necessary to carry out certain legislative changes of the appropriate regulations.

DELEGATION LED BY PROCHAZKA VISITS USSR

LD172120 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the norms of interparty relations, a delegation of CPCZ officials led by Lubomir Prochazka, head of department of the CPCZ Central Committee, spent the past few days visiting the USSR. During their stay, members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the experiences of the CPSU in party management, activity of the Soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. The CPCZ delegation was also received by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR CONCLUDES VISIT TO SYRIA

Tour of Border Units

LD132240 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur visited on Tuesday the towns of Al-Qunaytirah and Zabdani and met with representatives of the Syrian units stationed along the Israeli border.

He was accompanied by Syrian Defence Minister Major General Mustafa Talas. In conclusion of the second day of his official visit to Syria, Minister Dzur gave a reception at the Czechoslovak Embassy tonight.

Departure for Prague

LD152330 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Defence Minister General Martin Dzur ended today his four-day official visit to Syria and left here for home.

He had another meeting for talks earlier in the day on further development of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the military sphere. Both ministers expressed the conviction that the visit contributed to the strengthening of the traditional friendly relations and of the world forces of progress.

During his visit, Minister Dzur was received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Premier Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi.

U.S. FREEZES IRANIAN ASSETS, SENDS NAVAL FORCE TO ARABIAN SEA

AU161330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Tehran, ADN--The acting Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr announced at a press conference on Wednesday the Iranian Government's decision to withdraw all Iranian funds from U.S. banks and to transfer them to banks of other countries. At the same time he announced that he will visit the United Nations in New York to explain the demands for the extradition of the deposed Shah.

MARDOM, the central organ of the communist Tudeh Party, in an editorial on Wednesday called for the unity of all forces of the Iranian people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

According to Western news agencies, U.S. President Carter on Wednesday ordered that the deposits of the government, the central bank and other state institutions of Iran with U.S. banks be "frozen". According to Western agencies, "The fortune of the deposed Shah in the United States is not affected by this measure." U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Miller, who explained the measures to the press, stated that they are "part of a contingency plan" which "had been waiting in a drawer as an answer to any imaginable challenge by Tehran". The United States, Miller said, had repeatedly used similar actions in past decades, "against Cuba and most recently against Vietnam" among others.

The U.S. Fluor Corporation which is participating in the building of a crude oil refinery in Iran started to withdraw its 52 engineers and technicians upon the U.S. State Department's urging. The refinery was scheduled to start production next month.

At the decision of the U.S. House of Representatives, American military and economic aid to Iran is to be stopped.

After the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway, seven more American warships have set course for the Arabian Sea to participate in a maneuver together with British and Australian naval and air forces. According to Pentagon reports, an exercise with elite soldiers drafted from overseas intervention forces' units is underway in Fort Hood in the U.S. State of Texas.

(ADN report from New York) According to agency reports, Iran's decision to withdraw all its deposits from U.S. banks has created considerable unrest on international exchange markets. On the London, Brussels and Frankfurt (Main) stock exchanges the rate for the U.S. currency again started to drop.

JAPAN REFUSES TO TAKE JOINT ACTION WITH U.S. AGAINST IRAN

AU121331 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Tokyo (ADN correspondent)--Japan will not carry out "joint actions" with the United States against Iran. A representative of the Tokyo Foreign Ministry, pointing to Japan's dependence on Mideast oil stated that his government would "maintain its diplomatic relations with Iran."

DOHLUS RECEIVES PDRY FACTFINDING DELEGATION

LD131100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received on Monday for a friendly conversation a factfinding delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party under Sa'd Salim Faraj, member of a provincial executive of the Yemen Socialist Party. They paid tribute to the successfully developing close relations between both parties and states, of which Erich Honecker's impending visit to the PDRY will be another highlight. In a 3-week tour of Potsdam and Neubrandenburg Bezirke, the delegation party work experience in enterprises and cooperative farms.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR ABUSING TRANSIT AGREEMENT

AU141359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--FRG citizen Hans-Theodor Diefke was caught redhanded in the act of abusing the transit agreement and arrested by GDR security organs on 10 Nov 79 at the GDR border checkpoint of Staaken. An investigation was opened and an arrest warrant issued. The "Audi R0-80" car with the licence plate numbers HEF-PC 637 used in the crime was seized.

DEBATE IN BUNDESTAG ON GDR 'INTERNAL AFFAIRS' PROTESTED

LD180018 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has strongly protested at the FRG Chancellery in connection with a debate in the FRG Bundestag on 15 November against renewed attempts by the FRG to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR. It expressly rejects the presumption to pronounce on matters which are exclusively the concern of the GDR. Such an attitude is likely to hamper the creation of the necessary climate in order to normalize further the relations between the GDR and the FRG, and is likely to place a strain on the relations between the two states. It also contradicts the Helsinki Final Act and detente in Europe. The GDR Government demands that these practices which are contrary to international law be stopped.

KRENZ MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD190712 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A Nicaraguan youth delegation on a visit to the GDR had a cordial meeting on Sunday with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and other representatives of the GDR Youth Organization. During the talk the great importance for youth of Leonid Brezhnev's peace initiative was stressed and it was stated that the FDJ would continue to play an active part in the struggle of the international progressive youth movement for arms control and disarmament.

Egon Krenz gave the assurances that the FDJ will continue to support the just struggle of the youth of Nicaragua in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity. The guests thanked the youth of the GDR for the multifaceted and effective aid rendered to the new Nicaragua. On the same day the delegation had an exchange of views with Helga Labs, chairwoman of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH INDIA SIGNED IN DELHI

LD162022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2017 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Delhi--(By ADN correspondent)--The negotiations between GDR and Indian Government delegations ended in Delhi on Thursday with the signing of a trade protocol for 1980.

The protocol is based on a long-term bilateral trade and payments agreement and provides for a further increase in trade. The GDR will export mainly products of the engineering industry, the electrical engineering, electronics and chemical industries, especially photochemical products and potash fertilizers, and import from India iron ore, protein fodder, semifinished and finished products of the leather and textiles industry, tea and spices.

GUENTHER KLEIBER TRAVELS TO SYRIA FOR COOPERATION MEETING

Received by Al-Asad

LD102138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, (ADN correspondent)--Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria, received for a talk in Damascus Saturday GDR politician Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Politburo. Kleiber, who is also deputy premier and minister for general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, is at present attending the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the two states in Damascus. Kleiber conveyed to Al-Asad most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Proceeding from the common political basic attitude in decisive international questions, Kleiber and Al-Asad noted that the imperialist policy of the arms race and aggression is threatening the peace and security of all the peoples. Hence, they welcomed the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, announced by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin, as a further step toward deepening the process of detente and ending the arms race.

The two sides agreed that close cooperation between the socialist states and the national liberated countries, as well as the national liberation movements, is of outstanding importance for safeguarding peace and security in the world.

The two politicians underlined that a just, comprehensive and permanent peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the participation of all parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the safeguarding of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, especially their right to self-determination and the founding of an independent national state.

Al-Asad paid tribute to the economic cooperation between the GDR and Syria which has developed continuously since his deliberations with Erich Honecker in October last year in Berlin.

Interview With Syrian Paper

JN141046 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 13 Nov 79 p 6 JN

[Interview granted to ATH-THAWRAH by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Politburo and GDR deputy premier, in Damascus--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] On 6 October this year and in your country's capital, Berlin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made important proposals to the world public on detente and disarmament for the sake of world peace. How much importance do you and the other socialist bloc countries attach to this new Soviet peace initiative?

[Answer] I want to thank you for asking this very question. You are completely right, the world public has rightly considered this the most important Soviet peace initiative in our time. The Berlin peace initiative is most important for detente in Europe and elsewhere. We share the opinion of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, your honorable president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, when he accurately said during his recent visit to the USSR that peace is indivisible. We also agree with the nonaligned movement on this basic issue, which concerns the whole of mankind. During the recent summit conference in Havana, the nonaligned countries affirmed their support for international detente and disarmament. The signing of the SALT II agreement in Vienna was a major step toward preventing a world nuclear war. Hence, the most reactionary imperialist circles have bared their teeth and have gotten ready for action.

During its next meeting in December this year, the NATO council intends to make a decision on the need to produce new American missiles with multinuclear warheads for deployment in NATO bases in Western Europe; in other words, on the doorstep of the socialist camp.

[Question] How do you assess these intentions?

[Answer] The carrying out of these intentions would pose a very serious situation. It would mean upsetting the existing military equilibrium in the interest of the hostile NATO bloc. Qualitatively, it would mean the deployment of new armament systems involving offensive weapons of a strategic nature. In Berlin, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev referred to the seriousness of such a situation and the conclusions that would have to be made. He said: In such a case he would have to take the necessary steps to reinforce our security. The Soviet Union and its allies would have no other choice. The intentions of the most hostile imperialist circles are considered a military threat to the Soviet Union and the other socialist bloc countries. These circles aim at torpedoing the SALT II agreement. Therefore, we must be very clear and say that the situation in Europe and the world would be very tense.

It was in order to forestall such a situation and to restrain the aggressive imperialist forces that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made his well-known proposals and offer. What could be more honorable in the interest of military relaxation than this offer, in which the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to reduce the number of missiles with nuclear warheads in the western regions of the USSR provided that an equal number of similar weapons exist in Western Europe? In what way could the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states have expressed their determined struggle for peace than this firm decision by the Soviet Union to reduce the number of Soviet military forces in central Europe? I would like to stress that this was a unilateral decision.

[Question] What then? In your opinion, what are the necessary steps that should be taken now to safeguard peace and activate detente?

[Answer] The answer is relatively simple. We have demonstrated that reason is the holy path and that we are ready for negotiations. Now it is the turn of the NATO politicians to demonstrate the sincerity of their words regarding military detente and put forward a positive answer to the Berlin initiative. The Vienna negotiations which have been going on since 1973, provide a good opportunity. The socialist countries have provided the widest scopes for initiatives from the NATO countries.

The matter is very clear: Europe and the world have two options: either they guarantee the results of detente, deepen and bolster military detente and implement the resolutions of the European Security and Cooperation Conference to the letter, or they escalate the horrifying maelstrom of armament and push the world to the brink of a nuclear war. The responsibility for this will be borne solely by the NATO countries' politicians.

Our policy is clear. We in the GDR should first and foremost act expeditiously and firmly to entrench detente and take measures regarding disarmament in order to forestall any danger that might lead to a world war. This has been often affirmed by the chairman of the GDR State Council and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] secretary general.

We are confident that the Syrian Arab Republic supports us on this point. At this juncture, I would like to express my respect and appreciation for the stand of Syria, President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people. In the joint statement on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Syria, which was signed during President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the GDR, it was cited that the GDR and Syria consider the struggle for effective steps regarding disarmament and arms limitation as one of the major issues in international relations.

The large positive reaction in your country to the Berlin initiative also demonstrates anew that we stand side by side in the struggle to safeguard world peace and in our struggle against imperialism. It also proves that we are bound together by genuine ties of friendship.

[Question] What is the GDR's position on the struggle that Syria is waging against the U.S. Camp David policy and for a just solution to the Middle East issue?

[Answer] The GDR highly appreciates Syria's firm struggle against the dangerous Camp David policy and the separate conspiratorial agreements. The GDR people and government are also aware of the great efforts and achievements of the Syrian people, under the leadership of the president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in building a national economy under the difficult circumstances of Israeli aggression. We believe that the activities of the Arab countries in realizing the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad are of extreme importance in the process of replying to the imperialist conspiracies. The efforts of the member states of the steadfastness and confrontation front also play a prominent role, as was demonstrated at the recent meeting in Algeria. We are fully confident that the 10th Arab summit conference will bring about new effective steps in the struggle to find a just solution to the Middle East issue.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, how do you evaluate the developments in the Middle East since the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty?

[Answer] The situation in the Middle East has become more complicated as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty and the Camp David policy. Proof of this is the recurrent Israeli aggressions against Lebanon. The separate peace treaty's policy, which is hostile to the Arab people, is considered a real and serious obstacle to the achievement of a just solution to the Middle East issue. We object to any attempts that aim at having the United Nations implement these agreements.

[Question] Comrade Leiber, you have mentioned the recurrent Israeli aggressions against Lebanon. Can you inform us about your opinion on this problem?

[Answer] With pleasure. Supported by the hostile imperialist forces, Israel continues its aggressions against Lebanon and is explicitly intervening in Lebanon's internal affairs to force Lebanon to participate in the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty. Israel's aggressive acts should be halted. If this is achieved, the situation in Lebanon might be restored to normal on the basis of securing Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and on the basis of extending the Lebanese Government's authority over all Lebanon while taking into consideration the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance movement.

[Question] Comrade Kleiber, what is your opinion about statements made by several U.S. politicians that there is an intention to increase the U.S. military presence in the Middle East?

[Answer] The Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty encourages such dangerous imperialist schemes, which have as the objective the subjugation of the Arab countries and their natural resources to imperialist control. This is the objective behind the formation of a special U.S. fleet in the Arab Gulf area and the Indian Ocean and behind the training of U.S. troops who will be sent to such areas in the world where imperialism is losing its control due to the people's pressures.

The GDR supports the Arab countries' firm rejection of such schemes, which are inspired by imperialism's aspiration for control. The GDR also joins its voice to that of the Arab countries in calling for the removal of imperialist bases and for creating a peace area in the Indian Ocean.

[Question] According to you, what are the necessary requirements for achieving a just solution in the Middle East?

[Answer] Abandoning the policy of the separate agreements might open the door to the achievement of a just solution in the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative.

The GDR has not changed its position on the principal conditions needed to settle the Middle East dispute in a comprehensive and lasting manner. These conditions are Israel's complete withdrawal from all the territories it occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, how do you evaluate the degree of development of relations between the GDR and Syria?

[Answer] I have already said that there are many common points between Syria and the GDR in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, security, freedom and social progress. Therefore, it is natural for the relations between our two countries and peoples to have traditions which date back many years. Our relations are strong and are developing quickly and dynamically. They have manifested their strength in difficult and easy times.

The GDR has supported and continues to support the Syrian people in their struggle, which abounds with sacrifices, against the imperialist-Israeli aggression. Syria was among the first countries that effectively supported the GDR by establishing diplomatic relations with it, thus assisting it in breaking the diplomatic blockade that was imposed upon it by imperialism.

Finally, the participation of the Syrian leadership and people with us in the 30th anniversary of the establishment of our socialist state reflects the friendly relations which exist between us.

[Question] In your opinion, how will the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the GDR last year affect the development of relations?

[Answer] I had the honor of sharing in and experiencing the events of the president's visit to our country. Wherever he went during his visit, President Hafiz al-Asad was warmly welcomed by the GDR masses. At this juncture, I would like to stress that President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the GDR constitutes a peak in the relations between our two peoples, parties and governments. The visit of Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the talks he held with Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council and secretary general of the SED Central Committee, open a new and important stage in relations between our two peoples and states. These relations are characterized by strength, firmness and long duration. They have been given a real push forward in all walks of life. The talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, whom I had the honor of meeting, confirmed that the Syrian side shared in this analysis. We evaluated the development of relations since his last visit to the GDR. The atmosphere of the meeting was friendly and frank, offering new incentives to deepen and strengthen these relations.

[Question] What can you tell us about the results of the fourth session of the Joint Syrian-GDR Economic Committee, which was held in Damascus?

[Answer] During the past 4 days, from 8 to 11 November, we have worked together with our Syrian friends and exerted great efforts. My personal meetings with Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Deputy Prime Minister Jamil ash-Shayya and the other Syrian ministers have been very fruitful. At the end of this session, Deputy Prime Minister Jamil ash-Shayya, head of the Syrian side to the Joint Economic Committee, and I, in my capacity as head of the GDR side to the committee, signed a protocol containing important provisions on future cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technical fields. Thus, the session, which ended a short while ago, has contributed to the effective implementation of the agreements concluded during President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the GDR to continue the mutual and profitable cooperation between our two countries on a high-level.

For several years now the GDR has been participating in major projects to develop your country. The GDR has been involved for a long time in developing Syria's national cement industry and in electrifying the Syrian countryside. The GDR will continue in the future to support your country in making more achievements and developing a viable economy, which will serve the interests of the people.

The results of the fourth session of the Joint Economic Committee have proved beyond doubt that our mutual cooperation is always geared toward serving our mutual benefits in the interest of our peoples.

HERRMANN ADDRESSES OCTOBER REVOLUTION CEREMONY

AU091520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 79 p 3-4 AU

[Speech by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, at a festive meeting marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the German state opera in Berlin on 7 November]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, dear friends. For the 62d time we celebrate today the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and in doing so pay tribute to the event in our century which ushered in the epoch of the worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism.

The citizens of the GDR vividly remember the visit by Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary and his speech at the festive event on 6 October in Berlin, which the world public has rightly called the Soviet Union's most significant peace initiative of our time. These proposals have had great impact on politics at a time when decisions of great portent are pending. These are decisions no one can circumvent: Either a continuation of political detente or a sharpening of the international situation by the arms race stepped up by imperialism; either a life in secured peace for the peoples, or increased danger of war, which today would spell out nuclear inferno.

Conscious of the fact that the answer to this decision implies the question of to be or not to be for the peoples, the GDR, together with the Soviet Union, has yet again taken the initiative and taken a clear stance for peace. As Erich Honecker, our party's general secretary and State Council chairman, stated at the festive event on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR: "In line with the foreign policy orientation laid down by the ninth party congress, the GDR, together with the fraternal countries, is using all its might to secure the most favorable external conditions for building socialism and communism in our countries. First and foremost, we have to act even more energetically in order to consolidate detente, achieve real measures of disarmament and on this basis avert the danger of a world war. The arms race must be stopped, thus creating an indispensable prerequisite for further progress in securing peace."

As for the GDR, it is ready--as it always has been--to cooperate in these questions with all forces willing to let reason prevail. In this spirit, the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers in their joint statement of 17 October gave their full approval to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals. They will continue to do everything possible in the future, too, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to cooperate in averting the dangers of a nuclear war and in securing a lasting peace.

From the session of the National Council of the GDR National Front an appeal was launched to all the citizens of our country to emphasize the Berlin peace initiative in a wide popular debate and through the collection of signatures. Everywhere, in the residential areas of the cities and communities, in the households and families, the GDR's declaration of intent is currently being confirmed with the signature of every individual. [paragraph continues]

We did not build our country from ruins to let all this fall into ruins again. We support Leonid Brezhnev's peace initiative. We need commonsense and good will everywhere instead of arms frenzy and war politics. (strong applause) Our country's citizens demand in a way nobody can fail to hear: No new nuclear missiles in Western Europe--steps to disarmament instead; no arms race--but implementation of detente.

In his PRAVDA interview Leonid Brezhnev unambiguously stated that the Berlin initiative is being very well understood by all those to whom peace and security on the European Continent are dear to the heart but that it does not fit into the concept of all those who want to step up the arms race with the deployment of qualitatively new nuclear arms carriers. It is important however, he stated, that no rash actions be undertaken on the part of NATO which would only complicate the situation and that negotiations should begin immediately. The chances would be wrecked, as Brezhnev said, if, regardless of the Soviet proposals, NATO takes the announced decisions to manufacture and deploy the American medium range missiles in Western Europe. The move is now up to the Western countries. We fully agree with the Soviet Union and reaffirm the peace initiative which is being carried by the entire socialist community of states. (strong, prolonged applause)

We support the proposal of the Soviet Union to convene an all-European conference to discuss comprehensive measures of military detente. The preparation of such a forum by all the states participating in such a conference is extremely topical in order to initiate new steps on our continent in the interest of security instead of intensified military confrontation. The same thing also applies to the urgently needed progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The socialist proposals are on the table. It must now become evident whether the NATO states--and not the least the FRG--will follow up its voiced readiness for military detente with credible deeds. Should armament fanatics attempt to violate the principle of equality and equal security, to place a mine under the edifice of detente, and thus to also sidestep the SALT II treaty, then the Soviet Union, together with its allies, would be unable to stand idly by but would undertake the required countermeasures in the interest of protecting the socialist gains and the defense of peace. (strong applause)

Dear friends and comrades: The close fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin will, also in the future, be an unquenchable source of strength for the solution of the tasks before us in the further all-round strengthening of our socialist GDR, in the implementation of the decisions of the SED's ninth party congress, for the benefit of the people. Supported by the millions of initiatives of the working people, we will determinedly continue the revolutionary work which we have started with the founding of the GDR on German soil. (prolonged applause)

In view of the international situation and the persistent attempts to turn facts upside down by means of demagoguery, it cannot be recalled too often what the Soviet Union proposed in the interest of preserving peace. The offer to reduce the present level of medium-range nuclear missiles in the western areas of the Soviet Union--on condition that the NATO states refrain from deploying the latest American nuclear missiles in Western Europe directed against the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--is of the greatest significance in the present situation: At the same time, the USSR reaffirms that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states that refrain from producing or purchasing such weapons.

The Soviet Union's deep peace will is expressed in the decision to unilaterally reduce the strength of Soviet forces in central Europe and to withdraw up to 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and a given number of other military hardware from GDR territory, a decision reached in agreement with the GDR leadership and after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact states.

These initiatives, together with the other proposals of the Soviet Union, are the way to a secure peace. They are the only alternative to NATO's long-term armament plans, which are destined to drag the peoples onto the path of war again. For this reason organizations and movements all over the world, people of the most varying ideologies, regardless of faith, and politicians of different hue are raising their voices and demanding that the proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist states not be evaded: They are calling for a clear stance and for a contribution to disarmament and to complementing political detente by military detente by means of concrete steps. Securing peace by halting the arms race and by disarmament always was and still is the most important of all questions on which each government today must render account to its own citizens and the peoples of the world.

In this worldwide struggle the GDR, here at the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, at the border between two social systems, has a special responsibility. In his speech at the festive event on the GDR's 30th anniversary Erich Honecker emphasized that we register with special attention all steps by the FRG which serve disarmament and armaments limitation as well as the further normalization of the relations between the two German states. As is known, many questions of the present and the future on the European Continent depend on this further normalization. We are justified in expecting a positive answer from the second German state, the FRG, to this peace initiative. After all, the future of mankind is at stake; the future of the citizens of the FRG just as much as those of the GDR. A rejection along the lines of first "rearm", then negotiate, would have negative consequences for the continuation of the policy of detente. Anyone can imagine that such a development would not favorably affect the development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG, between the GDR and Berlin (West). This does not constitute an attempt at intimidation in order to curtail the margin of discretion of others, but an appeal not to disregard this question in making a decision. (strong applause)

Our determined action for peace is beyond doubt. We want to do everything possible in order to bring about progress in the cooperation between the two German states in questions of disarmament and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. Whoever talks about humaneness today, first has to pay his contribution to putting a halt to the arms race. Unfortunately, not everything that can be heard in the FRG is suited to consolidating trust in the seriousness of the often-voiced intentions about peace and disarmament. Some politicians and the mass media obviously have little regard for the vital interest of the people of the FRG and propagate a course which not only disregards the chance offered by the Soviet peace initiative, but even conjures up new dangers, especially for the FRG itself.

Long live the fraternal combat alliance imbued with the spirit of communism, between the SED and the CPSU! (strong, prolonged applause)

Long live the indestructible friendship and the close cooperation between the people of the GDR and the peoples of the USSR! (strong, prolonged applause)

Long live the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! (strong, prolonged applause; the participants in the festive event rise from their seats).

STRONG ANTI-U.S. FEELINGS BEHIND DETENTION IN IRAN

ID162130 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] International public opinion condemns the detention of American diplomats in Tehran. Diplomatic immunity must be respected even by countries in a state of war and its violation cannot be justified by any means. However, it is also a fact that such detention has not been applied in Tehran against any other country where the shah stayed since going into exile--only against the United States. Thus the case which is, I stress, impermissible throws light on the feelings of the people in Iran, the country which not long ago the United States regarded as one of its most stable allies.

For the time being everyone is interested only in the fate of the hostages; however, if this problem is solved--hopefully very soon--the United States and a number of countries in its system of alliances must take into consideration the anti-American feelings which erupted in Iran in an extraordinary way after having piled up under the surface over many years.

CSSR DELEGATION LED BY LUCAN ENDS VISIT

ID171200 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Vice Premier Gyorgy Aczel, a Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Matej Lucan visited Hungary from November 12 to 16. The two delegations conducted talks about cooperation between their countries in the spheres of culture, education and health service as well as about the trends of development there.

The negotiating sides informed each other about the situation of their country's nationalities and established that commendable results have been attained in this area on the principles of Leninist nationality policy for whose implementation the two sides will go on making consistent endeavours.

Matej Lucan was received by Niklos Ovari, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee. The visiting deputy prime minister also met Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay.

Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Matej Lucan left Hungary on Friday.

APRO LEADS MSZMP DELEGATION TO RCP CONGRESS

ID171958 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 November (MTI)--At the invitation of the Communist Party of Romania, Antal Apro, president of parliament, member of the Political Committee, led a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Saturday to Bucharest to attend the 12th congress of the Romanian Communist Party which begins on 19 November.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD161212 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 15 (MTI)--The 13th session of the Hungarian-Mongolian Inter-governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation ended in Budapest on Thursday with the signing of a protocol by Janos Borbani, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Tumenbayaryn Ragcha, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. They are the co-chairmen of the commission.

The session established that following the implementation of resolutions adopted at the preceding session of the commission, economic relations between the two countries are successfully developing.

Ventures set up in the Mongolian People's Republic with Hungarian assistance are successfully fulfilling their production targets. Special attention was paid to the continuous operation and development of the Songino Blotcombine, the Darhan meat processing complex and the Ulaanbaatar Garment Factory. The sides also devoted attention to cooperation in the joint exploitation of Wolfram finds at Salaa.

The meeting determined the forthcoming tasks of bilateral cooperation. The commission took note of reports presented by the relevant ministries and national authorities of Hungary and Mongolia about the state of implementation of the 1979 goods exchange and payments protocol, as well as about the coordination of their 1981-85 national economic development plans.

The commission established that technical-scientific cooperation between the two states is progressing well and resolved to set up a subcommission for technical-scientific cooperation with a view to enhancing collaboration in this sphere.

Samjanjin Dorjpurev, Mongolian ambassador to Budapest, hosted a reception on Thursday at the embassy on the occasion of the commission session.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, received Tumenbayaryn Ragcha on Thursday afternoon. Also present at the meeting, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere were Janos Borbandi and Samdanjin Dorjpurev.

MSZMP'S NEMES TOURS BARANYA COUNTY

LD162148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] "Dezsoe Nemes, member of the MSZMP Politburo editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG, visited Baranya county." At Pecs he was briefed on life in the county and addressed an activists' meeting. At Mohacs he inspected two factories.

U.S. POLICY BEING DETERMINED BY EVENTS IN IRAN

LD092220 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 Nov, PAP--By PAP correspondent Danislaw Glabinski--The American authorities' policy line is now being wholly determined by the events in Iran.

The most important step (taken) by the administration is the establishment of contacts with the PLO which agreed to be a mediator in the negotiations on ending the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. A PLO observer at the United Nations said in an interview broadcast by the CBS network that the Palestine movement established contacts on the issue with both the American and Iranian authorities.

The U.S.-PLO dialogue means that the U.S. diplomacy [word indistinct] from the (principle) of non-recognition of the Palestine movement which in turn evoked [word indistinct] and protests on the part of the pro-Israeli lobby in Washington and New York.

EDITOR VIEWS U.S. EMBASSY TAKEOVER IN IRAN AS LAW VIOLATION

LD182126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with editor Wojciech Bogdanowicz; no further identification given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Let us discuss the Iranian problem. We are talking about the situation in Iran with editor Wojciech Bogdanowicz, who has got a bit of a cold. Mr Bogdanowicz, I begin to fail to understand what is going on in Iran. I have an impression that the revolution is hitting at itself.

[Answer] As any other picturesque and short expression, the one you have just used seems to me like simplifying the problem. As a matter of fact more than one revolution has been talked about in this way, and experience teaches that the predictions were not always proved correct.

When speaking of the situation in Iran, one must start with Tehran, that is the occupation of the U.S. Embassy there nearly 2 weeks ago. This act by Iranian students who seized the embassy and took hostages must be unequivocally assessed as an infringement of the Vienna Convention of 1961, an infringement of the principle of the inviolability and extraterritorial character of diplomatic missions; let alone the fact that this is contrary to the etiquette which should prevail in international relations. This act, however, is not unprecedented. There have been other cases of the occupation of embassies, the holding of hostages and even the murder of an ambassador, which took place in Guatemala when the FRG ambassador, Karl von Spreti, was murdered. There have been such cases. But the Tehran affair has a different character, since it was not a spontaneous reaction but an act committed with the blessing of Ayatollah Khomeyni himself. So it has quite a different character.

Ayatollah Khomeyni is fully aware that the Americans will not extradite the shah because [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, how does it look from the point of view of its effectiveness? Not very well indeed, since the Iranians have failed to achieve what they wanted. The United States has not extradited the shah and probably will not extradite him since they would lose prestige internationally, and the administration and President Carter would lose prestige in their own country.

Therefore it is an aimless teasing of a tiger, a challenge attempted by a comparatively small country [words indistinct] challenging a superpower. This is what it looks like. One can see that some countries display some support for the actions of Iran. Here of course one must stress that this is against the conventions [words indistinct], accepted custom and so on. A small country is holding at ransom a superpower. [passage indistinct] Apart from that the policy of the shah was a complex one and was often called a white revolution. Of course, but it is also a fact that what was read in the world during the shah's reign was distorted. The shah simply bribed frequently the foreign journalists and they frequently [words indistinct] and not the true picture of the situation.

[sentence indistinct] Hence this sudden explosion of hatred directed at the ruler who was so beneficial as he led Iran toward modernization. [sentence indistinct] The United States, even though they liked the shah [words indistinct]. Armed intervention was considered although this is not a good way out. There is the possibility of a military intervention. From the technical point of view this should not be difficult. The United States has units in Turkey which could be transported to Tehran and back by air without refuelling.

[Question] Besides the United States has practice.

[Answer] Yes, it has practice [words indistinct].

[Question] Yes, but Iran means also oil. [sentence indistinct] A military intervention could cause a blowing up of these installations as (?the Iranians) have said several times.

[Answer] The more so since they are fanatical people.

[Question] Yes, and let us not forget the geopolitical position of Iran. What will happen now?

[Answer] One could say inshallah.

What goes on in Iran has been called on escape forward--that means that the Islamic revolution has gained so much momentum that it would be dangerous for Ayatollah Khomeyni and his plans to stop the revolution. This could, in a manner of speaking derail the revolution, assuming of course that such rails do exist. What can be done? The revolution has to be propelled forward. This could perhaps explain what has happened in Tehran when the U.S. Embassy was taken over. [words indistinct] that there is anarchy in Iran. This perhaps is not so much a diagnosis as an insult. Perhaps we do not appreciate Islam enough, and we do not appreciate this explosive charge of hatred against the shah. A few days ago (?a daily published in Tehran in English) [name indistinct] wrote: Some personalities take the shah's side and defend him [word indistinct] when he committed atrocities on his own nation. [words indistinct]

[Question] Is the forming of a cabinet some way out of the chaos, as undoubtedly there is chaos there, is it some kind of a beginning of (?stabilization)?

[Answer] Yes, the cabinet was formed [words indistinct] but I would not undertake to make forecasts of any sort as to the further development of events in Iran. No. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Usually, when chaos is apparent military men tend to appear. It is said that there is a possibility of a coup.

[Answer] Yes, this has been mentioned for some months now [words indistinct] Bakhtiar said that Iran is on the precipice of a civil war, and Bakhtiar envisaged that he would return to Iran and become the savior and the force which will lead Iran toward reason.

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Nothing of the sort has happened, Khomeyni continues to be very strong and the Islamic revolution goes on.

WRZASZCZYK MEETS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

LD190017 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, PAP--A meeting between vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, chairman of the Planning Commission, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Nikolay Baybakov was held in Moscow. Problems concerning the preparation of a long-term programme of specialization and cooperation in production between Poland and the Soviet Union and the coordination of economic plans for the years 1981-95 in both countries were discussed during the meeting.

Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Konstantin Katushev, and the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union, Kazimierz Olszewski, took part in the talks.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH SPAIN ON COOPERATION, TAXATION

LD161230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Polish and Spanish Foreign Ministers Emil Wojtaszek and Marcelino Oreja ended their talks yesterday. They devoted much attention to preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the signatory states of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It will be held in autumn 1980. The ministers also discussed problems of military detente and some issues of bilateral relations. They also signed two agreements: on scientific and technical cooperation and on avoidance of double taxation.

WOJTASZEK INTERVIEWED ON CSCE, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD161435 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 6 LD

[Unattributed interview in Warsaw with Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek: "No Conflict Between Church and Government"--date not specified]

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek's long friendship with First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek dates from before the war, when they both worked as miners in France. Wojtaszek is regarded as a neutral, but efficient, official and is recognized for having brought about a rapprochement between Polish emigres and the regime during his period as ambassador to Paris, starting in 1972.

Wojtaszek answered a questionnaire submitted by EL PAIS' correspondent in Warsaw, except for a question concerning Spain's entry into NATO, "though this topic will be discussed in Madrid," as he said in the answers he supplied to this protocol interview.

EL PAIS: What results does Poland expect from the Madrid meeting and what preparatory work is it doing for it?

Emil Wojtaszek: We are looking forward to it with great expectations. In order for the debates to proceed felicitously it will be important to eliminate negative tendencies in the military sphere, especially by accepting the Warsaw Pact's proposals made in Budapest and Leonid Brezhnev's offer in connection with Eurostrategic weapons.

EL PAIS: What is Poland's position with regard to Leonid Brezhnev's proposals?

Emil Wojtaszek: The Polish Government greeted these proposals with satisfaction. Their approval by the NATO countries will make it possible to start a specific dialog on limiting Eurostrategic weapons. Furthermore, the Soviet declaration on unilateral troop and arms reduction could exert a positive influence on progress at the Vienna negotiations. [answer ends]

With regard to the freezing of the Warsaw Pact's military spending, Mr Wojtaszek said that "this would help to halt the arms race. Unfortunately, the detente policy is not being accompanied by advances in the field of limiting armed forces and toward the reduction of military budgets. We note that the NATO countries are increasing their military budgets."

EL PAIS: Will the Polish Government continue its policy of broad trade relations with the West, though it is a member of CEMA?

Emil Wojtaszek: There is no tendency within CEMA toward a policy of collective autarky. We maintain relations with several Western partners, whom we highly esteem. We will continue this policy because it is highly beneficial to us and because it is in line with the objective laws of world economic development.

Church and State

EL PAIS: Has Karol Wojtyla's visit and appointment as pope influenced a substantial change in relations between the government and the church?

Emil Wojtaszek: We welcomed the visit with satisfaction and cordiality, and it showed that in Poland there is no conflict between the government and the church, and relations between the two are characterized by growing cooperation carried out in the spirit of traditional Polish tolerance. Our constant aspiration is to continue developing relations between Poland and the apostolic see, in accordance with the spirit expressed by both sides at John Paul II's June 1979 meeting with the top Polish authorities.

EL PAIS: What is the state of Spanish-Polish trade?

Emil Wojtaszek: We are aware of the existing difficulties in this connection. The rapid development from 1971 through 1975 was followed by a period characterized by a declaration of that rate of growth. We hope that the intergovernmental joint committee will improve the outlines for cooperation for the next 2 years.

With regard to how cooperation could be facilitated, Emil Wojtaszek said that his government "is in favor of a multilateral and harmonious development of Spanish-Polish cooperation."

GIEREK VISITS SZCZECIN SHIPYARD, CHEMICAL PLANT

LD170950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is in the Szczecin Voivodship today.

This morning Edward Gierek, in the company of the administrators of the Szczecin region, visited the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin, which is the largest production plant in the Szczecin area of Pomerania. After a warm welcome from representatives of the workforce, he looked i.a., at the work of the newly built prefabrication center where complete (?flat) sections of vessels are prepared. He then visited [words indistinct]. The party first secretary showed an interest in the current production situation at the plant and particularly in the working and living conditions of Szczecin shipyard workers. Edward Gierek visited the recently built new health center and new shipyard cultural center.

Edward Gierek went on to visit the construction site of Police-2, a great Polish chemical industry investment, looking at the work progress and taking an interest in the conditions of implementation of the investment. Edward Gierek was warmly welcomed by representatives of the Police Chemical works and by the constructors of Police-2. Built at a cost of almost 238 billion, Police-2 are to produce i.a., more than 820,000 tons of high-yield fertilizers; 500,000 tons of ammonia; 400,000 tons of urea; 500,000 tons of sulphuric acid; and more than 140,000 tons of phosphoric acid. There will also be numerous accompanying investments.

PAP on Visit

LD172005 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Nov, PAP--On the second day of his stay in the Szczecin Voivodship, the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Edward Gierek acquainted himself with the development of the town of Szczecin. The town, which was 400,000 citizens at present, keeps intensively expanding. Apart from new housing estates, also many municipal establishments, schools and health service and cultural centers have been constructed there from the scratch.

Next, Edward Gierek had a meeting with a group of 600 activists of socialized agriculture, which was held at the "jednosc" cooperative agricultural combine. In the course of the meeting he was briefed on the results and production plans of cooperative and state-owned farms of the western Pomerania and on ventures undertaken with a view to further expanding food economy.

The "Jednosc" combine was presented the order of the banner of labour second class for its to date achievements. The ceremony of decorating was performed by Edward Gierek.

In the course of the meeting, 47 farmers boasting of particular accomplishments in developing Pomeranian agriculture were awarded state honours.

Having congratulated them on the occasion, the PUMP CC first secretary said the distinctions were an expression of the party and state leadership's appreciation for the hard toil of farmers, which should encourage them to increasingly efficient work.

The year that comes to its end, said Edward Gierek, has not been favourable for agriculture. Cereal harvest in particular was much lower than expected. This was [word indistinct] of increasing the imports of corn.

A million new citizens are born in this country every three years but the area of the arable land keeps shrinking. Therefore, on the one hand we must strive to make use of every square metre of land and on the other, continue our efforts serving the intensification of production, said Edward Gierek.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PLENUM IN PREPARATION FOR RCP CONGRESS

AU171936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 17 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/11/1979--The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, took place on November 17.

The plenary meeting unanimously approved the report of the Central Committee on the activity of the Romanian Communist Party in the period between the eleventh congress and the twelfth congress as well as the future tasks of the party and decided that it should be presented to the twelfth congress.

In concluding the plenary meeting, considering that the Central Committee has fulfilled the mission entrusted to it by the eleventh congress, that it carried on such activity as to secure the implementation of the economic and social objectives of the country, the promotion of Romania's international policy of peace and collaboration, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed thanks, on behalf of the Executive Political Committee and on his own behalf, to all members of the Central Committee for the way in which they have worked for solving the multiple problems of the Romanian society.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that in the future too, everyone will fulfill his task as a party member and the duties entrusted to him in his domain of activity, and wished everybody success and good health.

AGERPRES REPORTS PROGRAM ON ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

AU162145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/11/1979--A comprehensive Romanian energy programme which defines the objectives to be achieved in the next decade and draws the main orientations of scientific research and development of this sector until the year 2000. [sentence as received]

The fundamental goal around which the provisions of this over 40-page document are structured is the creation of conditions for Romania to become self-sufficient in energy and fuel until the end of the next decade.

It goes without saying that the attainment of this objective will not be done at the expense of the country's progress. On the contrary, Romania, which has to eradicate her economic backwardness inherited from the pre-war regimes, is increasing her wealth at a rate which is among the most dynamic in the world. She has proposed, as stressed in the draft directives of the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress, to approximate the level of the economically advanced countries until 1990.

It is also obvious that the maintenance of this economic dynamism presupposes the considerable rise of the energy output. According to the energy programme at the end of the next decade Romania will produce 105-111 thousand million kWh, as against the 74 thousand million kWh envisaged for 1980.

Therefore Romania will achieve energy self-sufficiency in the conditions of carrying out her ambitious development plans. In working out the programme, account was primarily taken of the current and long-term demands of the national economy.

But neither were the implications of the world energy crisis overlooked in the least.

That is precisely why the document points out as fundamental ways of reaching the essential goal set the discovery and turning to good account of the classical and new energy resources existing in this country and the management with maximum efficiency of the energy potential.

The stipulations of the document are part of a series of measures initiated by the Romanian authorities in the last few years.

It is a well-known fact that a number of actions for the development of the energy basis and the more judicious use of fuels and energy had been taken in Romania already before the effects of the energy crisis were felt internationally. As early as 1973, Nicolae Ceausescu, a prospective and realistic spirit, pleaded for such an approach to this problem. In that year, a decree of the State Council was elaborated which later became a law. It stimulated the revision of certain fabrication technologies, the production of new ones, the achievement of installations with increased energy efficiency, salutary changes in the structure of the energy balance.

Even if at that time these measures accused the ironic smiles of certain partisans of energy confort, shortly several countries, even among the richest ones, saw themselves forced in adopt measures of severe consumption reduction. [sentence as received]

Placed in the context of the national and international realities, the draft energy programme shows therefore the consistency of an economic policy whose realism is based on scientific analyses.

To become self-sufficient in point of energy, Romania sets herself first to intensify geological prospection in order to discover and exploit new coal, crude, gas and radioactive material deposits. Particular attention will be paid to working out new technologies for the integral capitalization of the exploited reserves.

Secondly, the programme emphasizes that the electrical energy output will mainly grow thanks to the utilization of the country's hydropower potential, to the expansion of the utilization of coal and shales in the thermal electric power stations, the building of nuclear reactors, turning to advantage of geothermic, solar, wind, etc. energy. In this way, the consumption of hydrocarbons in the production of energy will be reduced, hydrocarbons will thus no longer be wasted by burning, they will be superiorly capitalized by (?chemicalization).

In the third place, the organization and exploitation of the national energy system are to be continually improved. For the purpose, the energy and heat potentials will be used completely, the transportation network will be simplified, autonomous zones will be set up and safety in the end-users' supply will be increased.

The reduction of energy consumption per national income unit is another major way of ensuring the country's energy self-sufficiency. The programme clearly shows that in the following decades consumption can only grow to the extent to which new sources of energy are identified and the adequate technologies are finalized for their economic utilization.

That is why, the need is stressed for the substantial increase of economic efficiency in the utilization of fuels and electrical energy. The fundamental objective established in this respect is the attainment and surpassing in the shortest possible time of the best achievements scored in the world as concerns energy consumption per unit of national income. It is mentioned, among other things, that in the next decade a minimum 40 percent reduction will be ensured of the average energy consumption indicator per unit of industrial output.

It is also envisaged to reduce this indicator until 2000 at least 2.6 times as against 1980.

To this end, action will be taken for updating technologies and rationalizing production flows, restricting the utilization of raw materials requiring excessive energy consumption, increasing the efficiency of energy conversion processes, substituting certain high-quality, exhaustible resources, mainly hydrocarbons, by lower-quality ones. Overall, priority will be given to the development of the industrial branches which consume less fuel and energy.

Mainly relying on her own effort in solving energy problems, Romania will continue to develop her cooperation links with other countries in this field as well.

The very implementation of the programme creates the premises for the promotion of ever more intense collaboration with other countries, with the international organizations interested in the equitable and efficient resolution of the problems with which the rise in energy demands mankind is faced.

As part of this cooperation, Romania will give priority to solving the problems connected with the expansion and turning to good account of the energy-reducing material basis and the hydropower potential, the accelerated development of nuclear power engineering, the more rapid and efficient use of the new energy sources. A further important aim in expanding Romania's international collaboration will be the creation and introduction of modern technologies apt to contribute to the economical use of fuels and energy.

Romania will actively participate, it is stated in this document too, in joint research programmes, initiated under UN aegis, (as it has) in regional cooperation ventures oriented towards solving energy problems.

REPORT ON RCP CONGRESS DOCUMENT ON RAISING LIVING STANDARD

AU190922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 19 Nov 79 AU

["A Strategy for the Quality of Life"--AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/11/1979--One of the documents which are to be debated by the Twelfth RCP Congress opening its proceedings on November 19 is the draft programme of raising the standard of living for the 1981-1985 period and continually improving the quality of life. Its main provisions are as follows:

Higher incomes of all sections of the population, especially of those derived from the remuneration of work.

More jobs and a greater share of the population working in the nonagricultural branches of the economy.

Further steps towards a shorter 44-hour work week by 1985.

Further pursuance by the state of a policy of active assistance of the family, of mother and child care.

Improved supplies to the population of food and non-food, as well as durable goods in a wide range.

A limitation to 5-6 per cent of the price rise index over the whole period.

An intensification of housing construction, chiefly with state money.

More services made available to the population at a faster rate.

Development of a modern instruction system to thoroughly train the staff required in all fields of activity.

Improved medical care with the stress falling on prophylactic actions.

Greater concern to protect the environment, maintain ecological equilibrium and rationally use natural resources.

Stressing, already in the preamble, that the ultimate aim of the party policy is the people's welfare, the document concentrates in a special chapter on the necessary interdependence between the growth of the national income and the rise of the standard of living.

Worked out on the basis of the draft directives of the twelfth congress on Romania's economic and social development for 1981-1985, a document also publicly debated, the draft standard of living programme provides for a 6.7-7.4 per cent average annual rise in the national income, which tops the rate of growth of the social product (6.0-6.6 per cent).

Consequently, by 1985, the national income per capita will stand at 34,600-35,900 lei, an essential condition for Romania to join the medium developed countries.

With [figure indistinct] per cent of the national income going to accumulation, as the draft directives provide, there will be greater resources for the investment programme and an increase of the consumption fund. With a higher technical standard and quality of production, the steady assertion of the revolution in science and technology, broad promotion of mechanization, automation and cybernetization, about 80 per cent of the national income will be accounted for by the rise in labour productivity.

In line with the rising national income, the total social-cultural expenditure fund will be raised by 25 per cent.

The document then goes into the details of the 1981-1985 evolution of the working people's income characterized by a marked dynamism of which all sections are to benefit. The document stresses that work will be the basic criterion to evaluate the contribution that everybody makes to the progress of society.

A complex development of the national economy will provide another 930,000 jobs. By 1985, more than half of the economically active population will work in industry and construction.

The average nominal remuneration will rise by 25.1 per cent over the period under consideration, while real remuneration will increase by 16-18 percent. The 1:5.5 lowest to highest remuneration ratio will be maintained.

A higher efficiency of economic activity will bring about a gradual increase of the profit sharing funds, per capita risks averaging 50 per cent in 1985 as compared with 1981.

Provisions are also made for the real income of the peasantry from agricultural work to grow by 20-25 per cent. This growth reflects a planned 22-26 per cent rise in the production of the producer cooperative farms and individual homesteads on the basis of the expansion of mechanization, intensification of chemification, of land melioration operations, large-scale use of new technologies. Non-cooperativized peasants will be assisted by the state. Under the circumstances, their incomes will increase by over 26 per cent.

Real pensions will increase by 15-16 per cent on an average, while real child benefits paid for one child will average a 20 per cent rise.

Overall, socio-cultural expenditures will in turn undergo a significant evolution, increasing from 350 thousand million lei (in the 1976-1980 period) to 479 thousand million lei (in the 1981-1985 one) viz. by 37 per cent.

In the first half of the next decade, the spending for education will be 36 per cent higher than in the latter half of the current decade. All children of preschool age will be enrolled in kindergartens and conditions will be created for the generalization of lyceum education. Concomitantly, higher learning will be expanded, with stress on the technical department. All students of vocational schools will be granted scholarships. In lyceum and higher learning, the number of scholarships will remain roughly the same.

In the same period, health expenditures will grow by almost 32 per cent. In 1984, there will be 9.5 hospital beds for 1,000 inhabitants.

The spending for art and culture will increase by 26 per cent. Other provisions in this domain are the development of the Bucharest Television Centre for the introduction of colour television, the building of T.V. studios in Iasi and Cluj-Napoca, the enlargement of film and publishing production.

Approaching the various aspects of improving the quality of life in a comprehensive vision, the draft programme contains important provisions for increasing the volume of goods and services, stepping up housing construction and developing facilities in all localities, shortening the workweek, protecting and improving the environment.

In keeping with the rise in the population's incomes, the volume of sales will grow at an average annual rate of 5.4-6.5 per cent. In point of foodstuffs consumption, in concordance with the scientifically determined requirements of maintaining the vital capacity and improving the population's health condition, stress will be laid on the improvement of their range and quality of products. As concerns non-alimentary goods, attention will be paid to offering a more varied range, improving the finishing and quality. Durable goods with increased functionality and safety in operation will be produced, stress being also laid on diminishing energy consumption.

The amount of services will be by 54 per cent greater in 1995 as compared to 1980. The inhabitants of each commune will have a choice of at least 15 kinds of services.

The number of people going for rest and cure to health resorts will grow in the mentioned period by 36 per cent. Increments will be registered in the investment programmes in tourist localities.

In calculating the population's real incomes, account was taken of the evolution of the price index which, the same as in the current period, will grow by 1-1.2 per cent on an average annually. In the 1981-1985 period, 1,100,000 state-financed flats and 100,000 privately owned ones (with state credits) will be built. The average number of rooms per flat in state-owned dwellings will be 2.52. The per capita living space will be enlarged.

The action of systematization will be continued. One of the targets is the development of another 140 rural localities into urban centres.

Referring to the improvement of the living standards in the years elapsed since Romania's liberation the document makes a brief survey of the results obtained in this domain. It shows among other things that the national income increased 13 times in the 1950-1978 period, at an annual average rate of 9.7, which has brought Romania on one of the first places in the world in point of economic development dynamics.

Average net remuneration will be in 1980 almost seven times higher than in 1950. In 1980, real wages will exceed by 30-32 per cent the wages people earned in 1975.

The peasantry's nominal net incomes calculated per active person are 8.3 times higher (?in 1980) than in 1950. In these three decades, the funds for pensions have risen over 20 times.

Ten-year education has been generalized, the basis of schools and higher learning institutes has been enlarged. The share of the studying population of the total population is now 26 per cent as against 14 per cent in 1950.

Ambulatory treatment in hospitals is free. General and, particularly, infantile mortality has dropped. The average lifespan now is of over 70 years.

Alimentary consumption at present amounts to 3,240 calories which means that Romania is among the first countries in the world in this domain. Likewise, the average consumption of fabrics and footwear per inhabitant is comparable to those achieved in certain economically advanced countries.

The rate of housing construction related to the number of inhabitants has been one of the highest in the world. Now, over 15 million inhabitants live in dwellings built in the last 30 years.

UNIVERSITIES RECEIVE SRV DISTINCTIONS AT BUCHAREST CEREMONY

AU101420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/11/1979--A ceremony took place in Bucharest on November 9 when the polytechnic institute, the university and the Institute of Constructions of Bucharest were conferred the "Order of Friendship" on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for the contribution they made to training and improving a large number of cadres from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The distinctions were handed over to the rectors by Tran Thuan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Bucharest.

In her address, Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction of Romania, pointed out that that event was a fresh evidence of the relations of fruitful cooperation, of mutual esteem and valuation established between the two peoples. She highlighted the decisive contribution the Romanian-Vietnamese summit meeting and talks made to the development of those relations.

In his address, on the occasion, the Vietnamese ambassador thanked the Romanian Government and people for the support they granted to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in training technico-scientific cadres. He said that that support was a valuable contribution to socialist construction in Vietnam. The Vietnamese ambassador underlined the decisive contribution of the agreements reached by the leaders of the two parties and states to steadily develop the Romanian-Vietnamese relations.

The rectors of the three higher learning institutes as well as the chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Students Association of the Bucharest Universitarian Centre thanked warmly for the high distinctions awarded to them.

CORRECTION TO CEAUSESCU MEETING WITH PRC'S HUANG HUA

The following correction to the item entitled "Ceaurescu, Huang Hua Meeting," published in the 13 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, H 1, should be made:

Page H 2, first paragraph, lines three and five, the name of the chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National Congress should read "Ye Jianying."

BELGRADE RADIO: U.S. COMPLICATES RELATIONS WITH IRAN

AU172022 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] During the past week the situation in Iran and the deterioration of that country's relations with the United States have been a constant subject of interest of the world public. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this crisis:

The U.S. administration's reaction to the holding of hostages has even further complicated Iranian-American relations which were troubled before and especially after the incident around the shah's stay in the United States. It has been evident that even after losing Iran as part of its sphere of influence--and thereby also the CENTO pact--Washington has failed to learn a lesson from this and has failed to adopt an attitude of respect toward the Iranian masses. As is claimed in Tehran, Iran previously had good reason to believe that the Americans wanted to return the shah for the second time but, following the discovery of documents in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, there is no longer any doubt about this.

In addition, the Americans want to make Iran's position more difficult through economic pressure but it seems that religious leader Khomeyni is not afraid of this. The White House has announced that, because of the crisis in the relations with Iran, U.S. President Carter has canceled all his trips, including even the customary rest on the eve of the coming holidays. At the same time, the National Security Council has met. It meets on Saturday only when great events of special importance for the United States are involved. As it is said, the American side is working on determining a special arrangement to solve the crisis provoked by the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran but it is unclear what precisely is involved in this connection.

As regards Iran, the mood of the masses continues to be that no concessions to the Americans should be made and those who are acquainted with the conditions there says that nothing should be done to further inflame the atmosphere in that country. The Iranian revolution, which has been carried out exclusively as a result of internal impulses and which has originated in the Islamic ideology, is perhaps a unique example of the overthrow of a monarchy in this manner. But it is perhaps precisely because of this that it faces many challenges. The leftists as well as the bourgeois politicians oppose it even though they do this silently. It is constantly exposed to strong external pressures.

In the field of foreign affairs, Iran has declared itself in favor of nonaligned policy in which it is still insufficiently involved because of its domestic situation. But by the fact alone that it is determined to break the bloc' interference, Iran has provided sufficient evidence that it serves the original principles of nonalignment. And in this it will certainly enjoy the support of member countries of the nonaligned movement which support the independence of Iran.

It is certain that, as regards the internal situation, there will be more wandering in Iran, but this is natural. However, it seems that the Iranian masses are aware that freedom and independence can be preserved only--and primarily--by relying on their own forces.

POLITIKA SEES IRAN'S DOMESTIC TROUBLE BEHIND EMBASSY SIEGE

AUI61216 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Aleksandar Prija report]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 13 November--Armed Iranian students continue the siege around the large walled American Embassy compound on the busy Talabani Avenue in Tehran. At the same time, signs of stratification and crisis within the Iranian social, political and economic life are multiplying.

Well-informed experts of the situation here are pointing out more and more frequently--secretely, it is true--the contradictions between religious and secular authority of Imam Khomeyni and the real relationship of the forces, influences and needs of this country whose ills, despite its petroleum wealth, are numerous.

Two Announcements

As of this morning, oil no longer flows from Iranian pipelines into American tankers, and this--along with the demonstrations of the unemployed before the Ministry of Labor this morning, dispersed by the Revolutionary Guard with shots in the air--is certainly the most important news of the day. It is interesting to note today that all the Iranians, whether ordinary mortals or high officials, proudly and theatrically stress that the decision to stop the oil deliveries to America was in fact made by the Islamic Revolutionary Council and certainly not by Carter's administration in the United States.

The despotic regime of Reza Pahlavi, whose organic links with the United States nobody could ever doubt, was overthrown here under Khomeyni's guidance. This old and rather tired country with a great past--at least if you speak about this geographical area--is therefor manifesting an understandable defiance in its attitude toward America, which does not seem to have many practical ways out of its present humiliation despite its tremendous power. This of course pleases the ears of the average Iranian in the street. It cannot even be said that it is without political and potentially historical significance. The hated era of humiliation and absolute inequality departed with Pahlavi, never to return.

It is perhaps for this reason that new reports on "confidential memoranda" found at the American Embassy are being published practically every day and it is stressed that the embassy was a "spies" nest" and not an embassy. Thus new waves of patriotic feelings are stimulated, as soon as the wave of the easily understood anti-American feeling begins to subside.

In the name of God's justice, however, uncertainty is spreading from Tehran to all the careworn world.

All this, of course, is even more strange if one asks a question that has been somewhat pushed aside, but is nevertheless inevitable: What is actually expected to be the result of this siege?

Who Is Dissatisfied

The officially proclaimed aim is... the handing over of the ailing shah, Reza, who has just been operated on in America. It is clear to everybody--even those in the holy city of Qom where Khomeyni is staying, with whom we tried to contact by telephone today without success--that, to put it mildly, there is nothing doing about this handing over. What then is at stake? Some people say that the mullahs and the ayatollahs around Khomeyni are much more sober and prosaic than they appear to be. They perhaps hope that in exchange for the hostages the United States will agree to place a ban on the shah's tremendous capital outside the Iranian borders. It is a matter of a sum of \$5-8 billion, Khomeyni's close associates say.

But even this is unlikely. Even if it wanted to--which it is difficult to believe--America could not, for technical and other reasons, agree to the requests to block the wealth of the deposed and ailing shah.

What then can be considered as a motive for the siege which Beni Sadr, acting foreign minister, said yesterday "cannot last forever, although we have understanding for the motives of the students."

It appears first of all that the present inflammation of the, in many points understandable, wrath against Pahlavi and the American imperialist policy of the Kissinger era is primarily an expression of the growing realization that the present Islamic Revolutionary Council, composed of mullahs and ayatollahs, has no ready answers to other questions which more and more obviously influence the situation in this country in crisis. One such question, for instance, concerns the fact that Iran's economy, modest as it is, is functioning at only 40 percent capacity. Following Bazargan's resignation, the country has no so-to-speak purely secular government. The Kurdish guerrillas are again advancing in the north, and yesterday for the first time there were rather sharp clashes in Tehran between Iranians who otherwise all proclaim to be Khomeyni's supporters. Several hundred unemployed workers demonstrated in front of the Labor Ministry here with calls of support for Khomeyni but also with the slogan "we want bread and work!"

The Islamic Revolutionary Guard had no better answer than to disperse the demonstrators by firing shots in the air (nobody was wounded) and to turn them back to their suburbs. Does this mean that the U.S. Embassy siege will last much longer than one could first anticipate?

TANJUG DISCUSSES CURRENT, NEXT ROUND OF USSR-PRC TALKS

LD161440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0752 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--The "Moscow round" of the Chinese-Soviet talks seems to be due to end soon with no visible results, it has been learned in Beijing.

It is possible that a halt in negotiations will come at the end of November or in early December after one more (the fifth) meeting between the Chinese and Soviet delegations. The talks would then continue in Beijing, but it is not certain when.

At any rate the end of the "Moscow round" will not be the end of the Chinese-Soviet dialog, in which no essential progress has so far been made.

The two delegations met officially for the first time exactly 1 month ago. Four plenary meetings have been held since then, with both the Chinese and the Soviet side sticking to their own concepts of how the Chinese-Soviet talks, whose aim is to normalize interstate relations, should be conducted and what they should result in.

The meetings so far held have enabled the two sides to get a clearer idea of each others' views, appraisals and intentions. The negotiations, which have at times been characterized by a polemical manner of stating views, have revealed fundamental differences between what China and the USSR expect from them.

Being the host, the USSR submitted a draft declaration on the principles on which relations between the two countries should be based. The Chinese proposal contains seven main points and is aimed at "eliminating the obstacles" existing in relations between the two countries.

The main Chinese proposals concern the border situation. The Chinese are asking for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia, a discussion on "disputed territories" and the withdrawal of troops on both sides of the border to a specified distance. A further Chinese demand concerns, as is stated here, the "Soviet support for Vietnam's anti-Chinese activity."

The first results of the "Moscow round" point to the conclusions that Chinese-Soviet negotiations will be long and that their outcome is uncertain. Despite all this, however, it is a positive fact that the two big countries, which have a 7,000 km common border, are negotiating.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM ON KAMPUCHEA AID

LD101032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, November 10 (TANJUG)--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim yesterday evening received a message from the president of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, relating to some humanitarian aspects of the Southeast Asia situation. President Tito's message was conveyed to Dr Waldheim by Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the U.S. Ambassador Miljan Komatina.

Dr Waldheim expressed gratitude for Yugoslavia's support in his endeavours and initiatives regarding humanitarian aid to the population of Kampuchea which would alleviate the sufferings of the innocent population and offer aid through the strengthened role of the U.N.

Spokesman on Letter

LD161114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 5 November (TANJUG)--Answering a question about the contents [word indistinct] Tito's message to Dr Waldheim, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic said at his regular press conference today that the Yugoslav president, guided by humanitarian motives and principles, has directly contacted the U.N. secretary-general in connection with the solution of humanitarian aspects of the Kampuchea problem.

The spokesman said that it is vital that the aid, irrespective of the manner of delivery, reaches the Kampuchea people afflicted by grave sufferings.

SUNDIC VIEWS UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA AS 'SETBACK' FOR SRV

LD161142 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our topical foreign affairs commentary is devoted to the outcome of the vote taken in the UN General Assembly on the resolution proposed by 30 countries at the initiative of the members of ASEAN, which calls for the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. Though Vietnam was not mentioned directly, the latest vote on the Kampuchean problems represents its second major setback at the current session of the General Assembly. Milika Sundic says:

Vietnam has suffered its second setback during voting on the problem of Kampuchea at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

Its first setback was at the beginning of the session when it failed to prevent voting in favor of the resolution enabling Democratic Kampuchea to keep its seat in the world organization and the second came now, during the voting on the ASEAN countries' resolution, which calls for the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. In both cases, the vast majority of UN member countries refused to endorse the policy of fait accompli and armed intervention, though Vietnam had done all it could, with the strong support of a small group of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and some other countries, to justify armed intervention in Kampuchea. This is borne out by the balance of the votes cast: 91 countries voted for the resolution calling for the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops, only 21 countries voted against it, while 29 countries abstained, mainly because of their attitude to the Pol Pot regime and also because of pressure from the countries of the so-called socialist community.

The outcome of the voting on the ASEAN countries' resolution is also a good introduction to the voting on another very significant document--the resolution prepared by nonaligned countries in keeping with the conclusions of the sixth conference in Havana of heads of state or government. The basis of this document is the demand that the United Nations condemn every intervention or policy of force, whatever the excuse for it and wherever it manifests itself in the world. This will represent yet another test of the real attitude of every member country to the policy of force and aggression and also a test of adherence to the original principles of nonaligned policy by member countries of the nonaligned movement.

In the political declaration of the sixth summit the nonaligned movement once more declared its opposition to interference in internal affairs and to imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and all forms of violence. The voting on the resolution of 30 countries, whose initiators were ASEAN member countries, showed that the vast majority of nonaligned countries remained faithful to these principles.

It is true that one should not deceive oneself and believe that Vietnam will change its attitude to Kampuchea. Likewise, it is certain that this will not be done by the countries which are justifying its intervention. However, regardless of this, the adoption of the resolution in the UN General Assembly which calls for the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops loses none of its significance. As at the beginning of the 34th session of the General Assembly, when a vote was taken on the seat of Democratic Kampuchea, the United Nations has shown that it is not prepared to accept the policy of the fait accompli and that it knows how to differentiate between the attitude to an unpopular regime, the regime of Pol Pot, and the right of a people to decide its own destiny. This was particularly stressed in his speech by Yugoslav UN ambassador, Miljan Komatina who emphasized that this was not a matter of making one's feelings known on the character of the internal system or of the defense of any government or regime in Kampuchea, but of the fact that no foreign country has the right to change the existing state of affairs or impose a new government or take decisions in any form whatever on the destiny of other countries.

It is likely that as hitherto more attempts will be made to distort Yugoslavia's principled policy, as had recently been done by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and many others before him. However, if in a complex and extremely delicate situation 91 countries vote in favor of the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, there is no better proof available when it comes to seeing clearly who is in favor of what and who is defending what with regard to the inalienable right of every country to be free and independent.

HUA GUOFENG MEETS WITH PLANINC-LED DELEGATION

LD182130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, November 18, (TANJUG)--Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chairman Hua Guofeng today had an extensive cordial friendly and comradely talk with members of a delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists headed by Central Committee Presidency member of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Central Committee of the Republican League of Communist of Croatia Milka Planinc.

On this occasion Chinese-Yugoslav bilateral relations--assessed by Chairman Hua Guofeng as very successful--were particularly discussed. In the talks Hua Guofeng assessed the results of these relations in the past two [words indistinct] stressed that, despite the high level of cooperation, possibilities exist for further development and advancement of their relations.

Chairman Hua Guofeng informed in detail (?the) Yugoslav delegation on developments in China and pointed to major directions of the [word indistinct] leadership's activities.

Milka Planinc set forth impressions acquired by the Yugoslav delegation during its visit, particularly in relation to the economic reform in China. Milka Planinc transmitted Yugoslav President Tito's cordial greetings to Chairman Hua Guofeng. Chairman Hua Guofeng asked that his best wishes be transmitted in return to President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders.

In the talks Chairman Hua Guofeng stated a wish for as comprehensive as possible development of relations between China and Yugoslavia, particularly between the Communist Party of China and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

TITO SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

LD111627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic of Angola:

In congratulating you on the anniversary of the proclamation of independence, I send to you, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the government and the people of Angola, on behalf of myself, the people of Yugoslavia and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, warmest wishes for strengthening independence and success in the socialist construction of the friendly People's Republic of Angola. At the same time I express the deep conviction that friendly relations and increasingly broad cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will continue to strengthen, serving our peoples and the consistent realization of the policy of nonalignment in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD161608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The first session of the Mixed Yugoslav-Soviet Commission for Cultural Cooperation, which took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, ended today with the signing of a protocol.

The document was signed by Janez Senk, chairman of the Yugoslav side of the commission and deputy director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Education-Cultural and Technical Cooperation, and Yuriy Yakovlevich Barabash, chairman of the Soviet side and USSR first deputy minister of culture.

The protocol notes that the two sides judged during their broad and comprehensive exchange of views that Yugoslav-Soviet cultural cooperation yielded very good results. The next session of the mixed commission will be held in Moscow next year, when the commission will consider cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of literature and publishing and elementary and secondary education.

TRADE EXPANSION WITH USSR CONSIDERED AT SESSION

LD161610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the next medium-term period the volume of the exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is envisaged to amount to \$20-21 billion. Following initial consultations between the planning and foreign trade organs of Yugoslavia and the USSR the exchange of goods so far agreed for the period to 1985 amounts to \$16 billion, the value of our exports being \$7.2 billion and imports \$8.8 billion. This was stated at the plenary session of the section for the USSR of the Coordinating Board for Economic Relations of Foreign Countries of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

The possibilities for expanding the exchange of goods with the Soviet Union are numerous, and of particular significance is the fact that Soviet partners have expressed readiness to conclude long-term agreements for the next period on the importing of oil sugar, meat (beef and pork) and meat products from Yugoslavia.

The value of the exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union next year, it was stated at the session, will be approximately 4 billion dinars. In this our exports are envisaged to amount to approximately 1.8 billion and imports to approximately 2.1 billion.

In recent months, it was noted at the session, the deficit in Yugoslavia's exchange of goods with the Soviet Union has suddenly started to increase. Consequently it will be indispensable to revise the list of goods whose importing is credited by the Yugoslav National Bank (this list underwent its first revision in September). The list of goods whose importing is credited should continue to contain equipment imported from the Soviet Union and the raw materials which represent a substitute for imports from the convertible area.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON IRAQI ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD161330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 15 (TANJUG)--The fifth session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation ended here today. A document containing the accords reached during the session was signed this evening by Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan and member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of Trade Hasan Ali.

The two delegations expressed (?pleasure) with the dynamic development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq, and stressed that these constitute an example of one of the most successful cooperations among nonaligned countries.

Yugoslav-Iraqi trade is planned to exceed one billion dollars by the end of the year, with the figure expected to increase next year.

The Iraqi co-chairman of the committee, Hasan 'Ali said that he was very pleased with his talks and meetings in Yugoslavia, especially the meeting with President Tito.

The real job still lies ahead for the two countries economies, said Zvone Dragan, adding that the Yugoslav economy will invest maximum effort in organizing itself for appearing on the market of this friendly nonaligned country.

CRITICISM OF MACEDONIAN EXHIBITION IN UK DISMISSED

LD161116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs [SSIP], journalists asked the official SSIP spokesman to comment on reports in a number of papers in Greece which describe the Macedonian exhibition organized in a number of towns in Great Britain as an "anti-Greek and anti-Bulgarian" manifestation.

Kalezic replied:

"It is surprising that anyone today can be disturbed by a cultural manifestation such as the Days of the Culture of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in Great Britain. In its international relations Yugoslavia strives like all countries in the world to present to the world public the cultural and historical values and achievements of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY. Attempts to attribute to these activities, which are fully in accord with the regulations and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, any other aims, are tendentious and unacceptable."

VISIT OF KOSOVO ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO ALBANIA REPORTED

LD161858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prestina, November 16 (TANJUG)--A delegation of economy representatives of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo has paid a six-day visit to Albania at the invitation of the Albanian trade chamber president. During the talks in Tirana, the two delegations noted with satisfaction that in 1979 trade between Albania and Kosovo increased by four times as compared to 1978. It was assessed that conditions exist for increasing the volume of trade.

It was agreed that until late November both sides prepare their offers and in December sign contracts for next year in accordance with the recently signed trade protocol.

Economy representatives of Kosovo and Albania also discussed the building of the Fierza-Prizrev long-distance power line, an issue already previously agreed on. The two sides agreed to form expert teams to work on the project realization.

During their stay in Tirana, the Kosovo delegation was received by Albanian Commerce Minister Hoxha. The Albanian minister expressed his conviction that trade between his country and Kosovo will increase just as overall trade with Yugoslavia has increased to the benefit of the economies of the two neighbouring countries.

BAJRA, FRG'S BOELLING DISCUSS INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN BONN

LD180520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--The official visit to the FRG by Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary of the Federal Secretariat for Information and member of the Federal Executive Council, passed "in a spirit of good cooperation and a mutual desire to promote objective and true reporting about events in the two countries and events which interest both the FRG and Yugoslavia."

Bajra spent 4 days here at the invitation of Klaus Boelling, state secretary and head of the Federal Press and Information Office. Ismailj Bajra and the members of the Yugoslav delegation visited the Editorial Board of the Second Television Channel (ZDF) in Mainz, WDR Radio and Television in Koeln, and the Deutsche Welle Editorial Board and the DPA agency in Hamburg. Last night they spoke with representatives of Yugoslav Workers' clubs from the North Rhine-Westphalia region in the Yugoslav Cultural and Information Center in Koeln, after which Bajra and the other members of the delegation visited the Yugoslav club in Leverkusen.

In Bonn, Bajra had talks with State Secretary Klaus Boelling on the promotion of mutual cooperation in the development of relations in the sphere of information activity.

"We agreed in the assessment," Bajra stated, "that broadly based cooperation between information media and other exponents of information activity is a significant contribution to mutual understanding and familiarization with the circumstances and development of the two countries. We also noted jointly that the press bears both a professional and political responsibility to insure truthful reporting to the public about the other country, at the right time and without cliches."

Ismailj Bajra also pointed out that the Yugoslav delegation agreed with representatives of West German television on the possibilities for promoting cooperation in order to increase the balance of mutual information. In talks with the Bonn Information Ministry, cooperation in the publishing of political literature and in other spheres was also discussed. They Yugoslav delegation thanked the FRG Government and the information media for what had been done until now to provide information for our workers temporarily employed in the FRG.

The desire was emphasized for radio and television programs for our workers to be expanded and enriched in content so that they may be produced in more languages of our nations and nationalities and to a greater extent than until now. This, according to Bajra, is particularly significant because of the specific conditions in which the so-called second and third generations of Yugoslav workers temporarily living in the FRG grow up and gain education and knowledge.

Ismailj Bajra assessed this visit to the FRG, during which he met a number of prominent political figures from all political parties, as a contribution to the strengthening of relations between the two countries at a time when an even larger number of other visits and talks at the highest level have confirmed that these relations are on an upward trend.

MINIC DISCUSSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS WITH JOURNALISTS

AU162120 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, has held a discussion with journalists at the Association of Journalists of Serbia on the currently important questions of international relations and, in this connection, on Yugoslavia's foreign political activity.

POLISH PUBLISHER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR TALKS

AU182007 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, chairman of the PZPR Central Newspaper Publishing Institution and member of the Central Committee, has arrived in Belgrade on a visit to Serbia as a guest of the republican secretary for information. During his 4-day visit, the Polish guest will have talks on the development of bilateral cooperation in the field of information and the participation of the newspaper publishing organizations (of Poland) and Serbia in the realization of this cooperation.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION 16 NOVEMBER

LD170034 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] First, some information about today's session of the Federal Executive Council, which under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic, discussed several questions of current economic policy, relations with other countries and the federal budget,

Having discussed the information submitted by the Federal Secretariat for markets and general economic affairs on the current problems of supplying the domestic market with some important products, the council authorized the competent federal organs to take the necessary steps, in accordance with needs, and to make an assessment of the situation in the market in order to eliminate the shortages of certain products. The discussion also highlighted the need for federal organs to examine the availability of the supplies on the domestic market, particularly important foodstuffs and other articles, in order to establish the causes of the problems that have arisen and to define the responsibilities of all sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor more precisely and in accordance with their jurisdiction.

The Federal Government was informed of the conclusions of the three federal councils on the basic questions of economic relations with other countries and the main directions of economic policy. It was decided that the views of all federal councils should be included as an integral part of the draft resolution on economic and social policy for this year. This will then be submitted for further discussion by the republics and provinces, and by the working bodies of the SFRY Assembly.

From the information presented by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade on the results of foreign trade during the first 9 months of this year, it appears that unfavorable trends have continued during this period also. In this connection, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade was asked to prepare a program of measures to be applied before the end of the year and to propose measures for the realization of the decisions of the sixth nonaligned conference in the area of economic relations.